The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,047—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890.

[illegible] RAILWAY [illegible] GUIDE.
CONTAINING
[illegible] Time and Fare Tables [illegible] the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, [illegible] Routes between the principal towns of [illegible] Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF [illegible]
Corrected up to [illegible]
Printed & Published at the [illegible] Steam Press.
PRICE, [illegible]

CUTLER, [illegible]
CLA[illegible]
As supplied to [illegible]

[illegible] Breakfast—Med[illegible] and St. Julien [illegible]
[illegible] Dinner—St. Julien, [illegible]
[illegible] After Dinner—Chateau [illegible]

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Clare[t]s [illegible] largest and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
B.L. [illegible]	1913	1500	C. Frager [illegible]	4th April
† BOKHARA	3041	500	P. W. Case	11th
B.L. PEKIN	3929	[illegible]	[illegible]	18th
† ASSAM	3038	[illegible]	[illegible] F. Browne	25th
B.L. MIRZAPORE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2nd May
† [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	H. T. Weighell	9th
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. W. Atkinson	16th
B.L. COROMANDEL	1903	600	I. Seeves	23rd
† S[illegible]	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. [illegible] Preston	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers [illegible] there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are [illegible] Railway fare from Brindisi to London [illegible] are reserved for places in [illegible] Cars.
A Steam Barge leaves the [illegible] Bunder at [illegible] p.m. on the day of sailing [illegible] coast.
Heavy Baggage must be [illegible] P. and O. Dock and Mazagon, before [illegible] a.m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	18th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
ROHILLA	[illegible]	[illegible] Horne	10th April.
ROSETTA	[illegible]	[illegible] Brady	24th „

In [illegible] STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th Jan. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 350, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbook.
Usual D[illegible] Families.
[illegible]

Steamers.	[illegible]	[illegible]	To sail on
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1st April 1890.
SINGAPORE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] April
R. RUBATTINO	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PO[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	[illegible] the 8th April 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone [illegible] Bombay, [illegible]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
*MEDUSA	G. Mettel	3,800	550	21st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
*Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 1[illegible]

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	350	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	G. Bogdanovich	3,800	550	21st April

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street. Bombay, 21st Feb. 1890.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Brown	11th April.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st „

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 27th Feb. 1890.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
WERNETH HALL	A. Buck	4,100	500	15th Apl. 90.

This fast steamer has been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade, and carries both Surgeon and Stewardess.
Cabins are all on deck and forward of the Engines.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, March 1, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE well-known passenger steamer CLAN GRAHAM, 3,000 tons, Commander C. ALEXANDERSON, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL direct on or about 5th proximo.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried.
Saloon and state rooms all on upper deck.
For particulars to passage money, [illegible] apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Street Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m. on 4th April after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, [illegible], Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, F[illegible], [illegible]. Intelligence or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 2nd April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,150 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 3rd April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 31st March, 1890.

CHEAP PASSAGES HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, [illegible] and O. and all other [illegible] and also in [illegible] LINERS, such as the [illegible] "MAC-IVER," &c. from Rs. 350 to 390 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward in Non-Liners, [illegible] to 350 per adult, Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN—CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HANDBOOKS [illegible] on application.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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[illegible] which are cashed by any of our Agents and Banking Correspondents in all parts of the world.
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Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. Grindlay's "Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage received and shipped.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

THE steamer STRATHMORE has arrived from Glasgow, and is discharging in the stream.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS immediately, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense as customary.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed.
All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

WALSH LOVETT & CO.

THE MACIVOR LINE s.s. "LYCIA," has ARRIVED from ANTWERP and LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.

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Agents.
Bombay, March 27, 1890.

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BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each) .. Rs 800
Do. do. 10 „ „ do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
GRAMME DYNAMO, 10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p... 180
GASSNER Dry Cells, No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „

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THEIR SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY
For the SALE of their
SUNGAL BAHPUR,
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[illegible] & CULBARD.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness; allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach.

It furnishes to the blood and system generally in an agreeable form, those natural saline elements which are of Vital Importance, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition. For Biliousness and Habitual Constipation it is specially recommended, rapidly relieving the symptoms.

For impurities of Blood, Skin Eruptions, Boils, &c., depending upon a disorganized state of the Stomach, it is very useful.

In Gout and Rheumatism it has a most beneficial effect if the directions are carefully attended to.

Price Re. 1-4 per bottle.

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

A RECENT important discovery in Medicine by a Medical man of more than thirty years standing.

This Remedy in the hands of the discoverer has been used for some time past with unvarying success, and it is confidently recommended as a safe, certain, and speedy cure for the abovenamed distressing complaint.

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Quarts, per dozen............Rs. [illegible] | Pints, per dozen............Rs. [illegible]

A SPECIALITY.

[illegible] agreeable Tonic Properties, and contains [illegible] proportion of Alcohol, [illegible] | Does not cause Headiness. Refreshing and invigorating. Guaranteed brewed from finest Malt and Hops.

POONA, Temple Rose, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD. { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank B[illegible] and Byculla Bridge.

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Ladies' Tan Suede Court Shoes, Soft and durable	7	0
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Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Gold beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Court Shoes Steel beaded Toes	9	8
Ladies' Glace Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality	1[illegible]	8
Ladies' Russian Hide Oxford Walking Shoes finest quality	11	8
Ladies' Russia Hide Court Shoes finest quality	[illegible]	0
Ladies' Red Morocco Court Shoes do.	[illegible]	0
Ladies' Blue Morocco Court Shoes do.	[illegible]	0
Ladies' Fancy Worked Velvet Slippers Various Colours	4	8
Ladies' Soft Glace Slippers	5	0
Lutitian Cream for Brown or Russia Shoes	1	8

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DR DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Dis[illegible] and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over [illegible] life, and end only in an agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit[illegible] water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct [illegible] of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bla[dder] &c. Many complaints long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with [illegible] impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Biliousness and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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The Great European Remedy for Spermatorrhœa, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Debility, Incapacity, Loss of Memory, and all those diseases for which Mercury, Sarsaparilla, &c., are not only employed in vain, but too often to the utter destruction of the sufferer's health. To the people of India, and similar enervating climates, as also all those who by indiscretion in early life have ruined their constitutions, this miraculous life-reviving tonic will give, as it were, a new existence. This medicine strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, speedily removes nervous fears, renovates the impaired powers of life, and gradually invigorates the most shattered constitution. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary, the aged and infirm, the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price, 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle, of all the principal Merchants in India.

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Per bottle	Rs. 2-0
„ double size	„ 3-8

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TRADE MARK.
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Per Jar, suitable for the toilet-table, Re. 1-4.

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COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s [illegible] BRAND.

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BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	[illegible] 0
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GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	31 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	30 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0
ORDINARY PEG BRANDY.	
ALEXANDRE & Co.'s ELEPHANT BRAND	21 0
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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

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OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m. 8 annas.
Nights from 8-30 to 11 p.m. Re. 1.
Unless otherwise advertised.

The Rink is also open every Morning from 7 to 10-30 a.m. for practice for Ladies and Gentlemen. Admission 8 annas. Skates Free.

SATURDAY MORNING, FROM 10 TO 12-30, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FROM 2 TO 4,
CHILDRENS' MATINEE
Children, under 12......Free | Adults.........Ans. 8.

ON MONDAY
THE GREAT EASTER HOLIDAY
We respectfully invite everybody to visit Our Rink
MASKED
As our 1st GRAND MASK CARNIVAL takes place on that date.

On this occasion we intend to present a Number of BEAUTIFUL PRIZES
For the most GROTESQUE MASK,
For the most GRACEFUL LADY SKATER,
For the best GENTLEMAN FANCY SKATER,
For the fastest LADY SKATER.
Each Masked Skater to receive a most HANDSOME "BON BON"

At the earnest request of our Friends OUR DANCE PROGRAMME Has been lengthened, and we intend to have dancing from MIDNIGHT to 1-30 a.m. for which we have engaged a SPECIAL BRASS BAND of 25 PERFORMERS.

Prices of Admission: End and Balcony Rs. 5, Front Row Rs. 4; Second Row Rs. 3; Back Seats Rs. 2.

Register your names and Secure your tickets early.

As this is the last Grand Night of the Season we invite everyone to witness This Grand Sight.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNING Sessions from 7 to 10-30 a.m. will be Free Admission for Ladies. Skates 8 annas. Gentlemen as usual.

On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Ladies' Invitation Night, there will be a couple race, Lady and Gentleman, running together. Distance ½ mile. Ladies can obtain Admission Tickets Free on application to the Manager at the Rink Office.

On THURSDAY NIGHT there will be a "One Skate Race. Distance 8 Laps, Open to all Amateurs.

FRIDAY NEXT, being GOOD FRIDAY the Rink will be open all day till 4 p.m. Admission Free. Skates 8 Annas.

On FRIDAY NIGHT there will be a race open to all. Distance 10 laps, when no running will be allowed—but pure Skating.

On SATURDAY AFTERNOON at the Childrens' Matinee, there will be races for boys and Girls from 2 to 4 p.m.

N.B.—Season Admission Tickets expire on 31st March 1890.

NOTICE.

THE PEOPLE'S FAIR ON THE ESPLANADE WILL CONTINUE TILL THURSDAY THE 3RD APRIL 1890.

31st March 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, Albert Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th April 1890, at 3 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' and Auditors' Reports for year ending 31st December 1889.
(2) To elect a Director and Auditors.
(3) To declare a Dividend.
(4) To submit Consulting Actuary's Valuation Report on the Assets and Liabilities of the Company, to 31st December 1889.
(5) To transact any other Business which may be brought before the Meeting by the Chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
Albert Building, Bombay, 31st March 1890.

MINTON'S TILES,

PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS
As laid by us in Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

Sir [illegible] Surgeon-General Pinkerton, in his report about the administration of the Hospital in the Bombay Presidency, says that "the flooring of the wards of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital with Minton Tiles has been completed, and there can be no doubt of the great advantage from a sanitary point of view."

For further information apply to
WARDEN & Co.,
Hummum Street.

COUGH, COLD, ASTHMA.

ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THIS is the result of much trouble and long experience; is the never-failing specific Remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Consumption, and all other Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. It contains NO OPIATE or any other injurious Drug, but is a safe and palatable preparation of purely Vegetable Drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent, and balsamic properties. A few doses bring in control, without fail, even the most Obstinate and Chronic Diseases.

OBSERVE!

It is a powerful VOICE TONIC.

Actors, Singers, and Public Speakers will find this valuable preparation a real boon for them. IMPARTS CLEAR and SILVERY TONE to the voice; keeps the VOCAL ORGAN SONOROUS and in FULL VIGOUR, and renders it MELODIOUS.

Per Bottle, Re 1 and Re. 1-12.

SOLE PROPRIETORS,
F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, BOMBAY.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FOLLOWING INDIAN NEWSPAPERS THROUGH THE BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY ON SECOND DAY OF ISSUE.

The *Bombay Gazette* (Bombay)	Rs. 36	Inclusive of Postage.
The *Times of India* (Bombay)	Rs. 36	
The *Civil and Military Gazette* (Lahore)	Rs. 36	
The *Englishman* (Calcutta)	Rs. 36	
The *Madras Mail* (Madras)	Rs. 36	
The *Pioneer* (Allahabad)	Rs. 36	

The Papers as arranged are posted from places where they are published. 1,000 copies of above Newspapers are circulated by the Library and its Branches DAILY on day of issue among local Subscribers and posted on second day to Mofussil Subscribers. The library can increase the number of copies to 10,000 if required.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over	£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company, at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORISED Mr. JOHN SPINNER to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

E. SPINNER & Co.

Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

NOTICE is hereby given that we have ADMITTED Mr. ALEXANDER McLAGGAN as a PARTNER in our Firm as from the first day of January last.—Dated this 31st March 1890.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

NOTICE.

SURGEON GENERAL SIR W. MOORE MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the above, will take place in the Durbar Room, Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 3rd April, at 4-30 p.m.

J. GALLAGHER,
Hon. Secretary, Memorial Fund.

BOWEN M. E. CHURCH,
APOLLO BUNDER
SPECIAL REVIVAL SERVICES
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AT 8 p.m.
REV. J. H. SCHIVELY, M. A., PREACHER.
A cordial Welcome to all

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY held THIS DAY a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 30 per whole share and Rupees 7½ per one quarter share for the Half-year ending 31st December 1889 will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY the 2nd proximo, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 301-306 Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 [illegible] Shareholders who [illegible] day on production of [illegible] Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ,
Secretary.

Bombay, 31st March, 1890.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DOCKS SUPERINTENDENT WANTED, Salary Rs. 500 a month, with Rs. 50 conveyance allowance and Free quarters.

To act on probation at first for a short time to learn the duties, on Rs. 350 a month.

Applications, with copy of testimonials, [illegible]

[illegible] SMYTHE,
Acting Secretary.

25th March, 1890.

WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

There will be an Election [illegible] in JULY [illegible] EXHIBITIONS for the SONS OF OFFICERS of the annual value of £50, open to boys born on June 25th, are over 12 and under 14.

In OCTOBER to SEVEN OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Open Scholarships are of the Annual Value of £50.

For particulars, application should be made to The Bursar, Wellington College, Wokingham.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION,
(School of Art, Esplanade).

THE Conversazione which is open to members only, each of whom can admit two ladies, will [illegible] WEDNESDAY [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible] p.m., on SATURDAY the 29th, by H. E. the Governor.

Rare Specimens of Persian, Indian, Chinese, Japanese and Burmese Art on view.

	Rs.	a.
Tickets of Membership	10	0
Season Ticket	2	
Admission	0	8

To be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF LATE ALLARAKHIA ARAB MISTREE.

I THE undersigned widow of late ALLARAKIA ARAB MISTREE give notice to the Creditors of my late husband to send in their claims against his estate with full details within [illegible] days from this date to the office of Messrs. J. H. [illegible] and Co., No. 49 Forbes Street.

O [illegible] આરબ [illegible] ની [illegible] [illegible]

The Mark of REMABAI, widow of, Allarakhia Arab Mistree.

Bombay, 27th March, 1890.

WHITE & CO.,

GENERAL CLEARING, FORWARDING, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
UMBALLA AND SAHARUNPORE.

Agents—Messrs. WILLIAM WATSON and Co., Bombay; SYDNEY, CARLETON and Co., Bombay; WHEATLY THOMAS and Co., Calcutta.

N. B.—Railway Receipt should be sent to us direct, with instructions as to mode of transit to [illegible]

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE GENERAL PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE, RATNAGIRI.

For forms of application, &c., apply to the
Hony. Sec. Satara—Mr. G. SCOTT, Depy. Collector and Magistrate.
Ratnagiri—Mr. K. N. [illegible], Assistant, Collector's Office.
Bombay—Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY, Chief Ledger Keeper, Stores, Audit Branch G. I. P. Railway.
Sholapore—Mr. SITTARAM VISRAM SETT GHANDY, Accountant, Collector's Office.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all others Insects are destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles, the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in Tins and Bottles.

SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,

(Wholesale and Retail Exporters and Importers)

CIGARS!
CIGARS!!
CIGARS!!!

Without exception acknowledged to be the cheapest and best in the market.

The choicest brands of pure

JAVA!
SUMATRA!!
DINDIGUL!!!

PONDICHERRY AND TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

Elegant in shape and of delicate aroma.

NOTE.—Over 20 per cent. below the usual market prices.

Price List and Samples, on application, sent to all outstation clients free.

Apply
SYDNEY CARLETON AND CO.,
4, Medows Street, Fort,
and
221, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By Sir W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price [illegible] Postage [illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.

S. C. Michaelsen, Esq.
J. S. Moses, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
N. A. Siebs, Esq.
E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking.

Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
New York.
Hamburg.

Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco.
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—26, Threadneedle Street, London.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£165,250
RESERVE FUND	£140,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi. It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHAMBERS,
Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per annum; for shorter periods on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

INDIAN FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed. Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible. Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

NEOSOTE.

THE NEW ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT.

"NEOSOTE POWDER," more Antiseptic than ordinary twenty per cent. powder.

"Neosote Liquid" of equal strength.

The "Water Neosoter," the simplest apparatus for applying this new and powerful Disinfectant. One gallon of "Neosote Liquid" suffices for about 1,000 gallons of water.

Price for one cwt. Cask of [illegible] ......Rs. 5½
For 5 gallon Drum of Liq[illegible] ......" 6½
Much cheaper [illegible] quantity.

[illegible] S & Co.,
[illegible] Street, Fort.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS, Ld.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY COMPANY the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDERABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM, and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India. Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Station at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charge in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

INSURANCES.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem	(a)	If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4 "	(b)	If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0 "	(c)	If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4 "	(d)	If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b c d secures a proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a Free Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the Day of 18

what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name
Address
Occupation
188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1884	£320,690
1885	£366,156
1886	£[illegible],039

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,979	8 1	1881	£4,673,209	5 1
1876	£3,492,950	1 4	1886	£5,672,040	17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Hummum-street.

REGENT PARK CANINE SURGERY.

Patronised by Royalty, June 18, 1879.

Oct. 25, 1879, His Highness the Khan of Kelat.

MR. SPENCE, for convenience of residents in India, to avoid delay in answering letters quotes the following prices:—

BLOODHOUNDS	£25 each.
DEERHOUNDS	£20 "
MASTIFFS	£20 "
BOARHOUNDS	£20 "
BULL DOGS	£20 "
BULL TERRIERS	£10 "
FOX TERRIERS	£10 "
IRISH TERRIERS	£10 "
WELL-BROKEN POINTERS, SETTERS AND RETRIEVERS	£20 "
WELL-BROKEN SPANIELS	£10 "

Apply
MR. CHAAS. BELL SPENCE, M.R.C.V.S.,
Lanark Villas, Maida Vale, London.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS

FREE FROM MERCURY.

FOR BILE, LIVER, INDIGESTION, &c.

OF PURE VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. The Safest Patent Medicine.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. Free from Mercury.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. The Oldest Patent Medicine.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. The Best Family Aperient.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For Liver.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For Bile.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For Indigestion.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For Heartburn.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For Acidity.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. For Sick Headache.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, In use Amongst all Classes.

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May be had throughout India.
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances ad infinitum of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain; His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

WILLS in four different forms. [illegible] each.

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TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
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Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
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Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	915
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,200	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	Nil.	410
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	9
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	330
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,100
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G, and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	510
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	525
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	85
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	325
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	570

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	Rs. 15 Rs. 7½	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
[illegible]apty Co., Ld.	625	[illegible]	185	Nil	45
[illegible]ombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	750
Bombay Ice Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	79
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs.	3,100
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs.	780
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	103
Clydesdale Dy[illegible] Co	1,000	500		...	[illegible]
Coo[illegible]adon L[illegible]	3,000	100	100	R[illegible]	8
De[illegible]aper M[illegible]	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 ni
Delh[illegible] Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	162½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	10	10	10 p.c.	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	250	250	...	75
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	363
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	79
Napier Hotel Co	300	10	100	13 p.c.	7[illegible]
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	6[illegible]
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	200
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	2	8 p.s	2[illegible]
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 2[illegible]	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,220
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownugger City P. & M Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	15	100
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	410
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	20	175
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	2	58
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	25	330
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	800
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	810xd
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	510
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	575
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	435
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	425
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	465xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	20	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	665xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	460
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	715
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	25	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	830
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	510
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	225
[illegible]ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	790
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	3	560
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	146xd
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	665
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,850
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	25	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,060
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	5	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	5	1,565
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	25	545
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	312½
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Prince of Wales	1,250	600	1,350	Nil.	5 nom.
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,280
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	30	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	[illegible]	1,000	40	525
Syadesh Mills	3,000	[illegible]	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	550	[illegible]	1,000	25	350
Western India	1,200	[illegible]	1,000	25	375
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	6[illegible]5
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,55[illegible]
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarant d 5 per cent	...	£18	...	at 5 p.c	420

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the boms, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates guthe wels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at 1s ½ per bottle Wholesale oy the Anglo. American Drug Com any, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Farewell Entertainment to Lord Reay at Poona.
Music at the People's Fair on the Esplanade.
Special Revival Services, Bowen Methodist Church.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 30th:—Japanese (s), from Cochin. Yesterday:—Bokhara (s), from Aden; and Linda (s), North Shields.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Hindoo (s), for Cutch Mandvi, &c.; and Pemba (s), Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The Barque Sir Lancelot left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Hongkong and Massilia entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Hamburg yesterday; the s. s. Imperator left the dock on Saturday, the s. s. H. Bolckow, and Liscard on Sunday, and the s. s. Kt of St, George, Wiston Hall, and Persia, yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Morvi, accompanied by twelve followers, arrived here yesterday, and took up his residence in a bungalow at Dongersey Road, Walkeshwar.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Limree also arrived here yesterday, and is staying in a bungalow at Gowalia Tank Road.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM IN THE FORT.—On Sunday evening, between 7-30 and 8 o'clock, a lad, named Govind Mowjee, discovered fire on the first floor of a four-storied house, situated in Oak Lane. The boy immediately ran and brought a policeman from Meadow Street, who after extinguishing the fire reported the matter to Mr. W. Carter, of Messrs. Lund, Blockley, and Carter, who resides on the 4th floor of the house. Mr. Carter at once came downstairs, and found eight steps of the stairs saturated with kerosine oil. He immediately reported the matter to the police, who are now investigating the suspicious circumstances.

SUICIDE WITH OPIUM.—An inquest was held yesterday by the Coroner, at the J. J. Hospital, respecting the death of Shewram Coondaba, a coal labourer, aged 30 years, residing at Bellasis Road. On Friday the deceased went out in search of employment, but failed to find any. On the same afternoon he again went out to the Null Bazaar, where he purchased four annas worth of opium. This he swallowed, and was of a consequence found afterwards lying on the verandah of his house in an unconscious state. He was removed to the hospital, where he died on Sunday. The verdict was, "That the death of Shewram Coondaba was caused by opium which he voluntarily administered to himself'."

MUSIC AT THE FAIR.—the Bombay Volunteer Band will play the following music at the Esplanade Fair to-day:—

March	Swiss Melody	Aslisloe.
Overture	Preciosa	Weber.
Polka	Die Antilopa	Gungl.
Valse Espagnole	Nita	Williams.
Quadrille	London Life	Coote.
Fantasia	Paul Jones	Fauquette.
Mazurka	Die Odalisk	C. Faust.
Valse	The River of Years	Riddel.
Gavotte	Entancing	Boggetti.
Polka	Amorspfeil	Knoblock.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PASSION CEREMONY AT THE CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.—The ceremony of the *Sixth Passo*, in the Church of St. Francis Xavier of Dabul, was observed on Sunday last with more than ordinary solemnity, Three large pendals were erected about the temple. and a fourth one opposite the church was exquisitely decorated with festoons of different colours, and it was brilliantly illuminated with lantern and glass lights. When the procession returned and stood in front of it, a young lad, named Luis, son of Mr. A. A. Miranda, dressed in the garb of a maiden and wearing a wreath and a veil, to represent the historical woman Veronica, climbed upon the platform, and the curtain being drawn up, began to sing *Ecce Vidimus* in a melodious voice, which fairly enthralled the large congregation. The Rev. Vicar of the Church preached an impressive sermon, taking for his text the treachery of Judas Iscariot, and this terminated the ceremony.

A CHARGE OF MURDER.

THE case in which Mukee Hajee Ismail and two other men were charged with the murder of one Tulsidas Mohunjee, on the 4th of March last, came on again for hearing yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Little prosecuted, whilst the second and third accused were represented by Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta and Mr. Cursondas Chevandas, No. 1 being undefended.

A witness, examined by Mr. Little, said he was present when the fatal blows were struck. A bamboo stick was used, but he could not identify the one produced in Court. After the blows were given he walked away. The accused No. 1 ran towards Churn's Moholla, passing in front of the witness. He afterwards turned, came up to him, and asked him who had been present.

Cross-examined by the accused No. 1, he said that the man was smelling of liquor when he encountered him.

Butwan Ramjee, a police ramosee, said he knew the accused, and that about a month ago, he used to live opposite his station. The accused, Mukee, had been arrested on the morning after the affair in question. He (witness) had seen the disturbance, and described it.

Shahadut Akobah, another witness, examined by Mr. Little, said he kept a small shop at the corner of Memon Mohola. The stick, which was shown him, was left with him by the accused Mukee, about 10 o'clock at night. The man had come in, put the stick behind his ice-box, and left it there, going out towards Charn's Moholla.

Govind Mohanjee, the brother of the deceased, stated that he had accompanied his brother, when he had been taken to the hospital, and gave other corroborative evidence as to his wound and his death on the following day. He had heard the whole of the conversation between the police and the deceased at the hospital. He had distinctly heard him mention Mukee. Doctor Easdon, of the G. T. Hospital, stated that he had admitted the deceased into the hospital about midnight on the date in question, and described the wound upon his head which, he said, could have been caused by a weapon, such as that produced.

Dr. Sydney Smith, Police and Coroner's Surgeon, gave evidence as to the *post-mortem* examination, which he had made of the body of Toosildas, at the hospital. There were abrasions on both knees and upon the shoulder. There was a scalp wound on the side of the head, above the right ear, about 1 inch long, exposing the bone. Upon opening the head, and removing the scalp, much blood was suffused between it and the skull, which was extensively fractured. Large quantities of blood were found resting upon the base of the scull. In his opinion the cause of death was fracture of the scull, most likely produced by a blow. Police Constables Butfoy and McCormack also gave their evidence, corroborating that of the former witnesses.

Police Inspector Butterfield also gave evidence to the effect that he had visited the G. T. Hospital on the night in question, where he in consequence of information he received from Constables Butfoy and McCormack caused enquiries to be made for the accused, who was arrested, and brought to him at 8 o'clock next morning. In consequence of information given by this man he sent for Sujee Bojah and Narrain Premjee, the other two accused, with one Fakir Mahomed, and after making enquiries allowed them to go away. He also accounted for the weapon with which the fatal blows were struck. The case was then adjourned for furth[illegible]

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY IN HOLY WEEK.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Evensong.
8-30 p.m.—Service of Penitence and Address.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Matins.
7 p.m.—Short Service with Address on "The Way of the Cross."

"TRUTH" says the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are expected to reach England during the last week in June, and they will go at once to Windsor on a visit to the Queen. After staying with her Majesty for a few weeks, they will proceed to Germany for a couple of months.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION OF FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

In the absence of Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, the Hon Mr. A. F. Beaufort of Messrs. Lyon and Co. presided at a meeting of the members of the above Association. which was convened at the offices of the Chamber of Commerce. The following gentlemen were also present:—Messrs. C. Douglas (Messrs. R. Stewart and Co.), M. Macdonell, (Messrs. Benn Ashley and Co.), W. Greaves (Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co.), N. Fleming, (Messrs. Fleming and Co.), J. Victor Murray (South British Insurance Co.), C. Vernon, (Messrs. Graham and Co.), J. H. Symington, (Queen-Insurance Co.), and Clement Poole, Secretary.

It was proposed by the chairman, and carried "that the following revised rule should take the place of the present rule 3, the alteration to be put into operation at once:—Rule 3.—"That the affairs and funds of the Association shall be under the management of a committee to be called the committee of the Bombay Association of Fire Insurance Agents, which is to be elected annually from amongst the subscribers at the general meeting, and to consist of a chairman, deputy chairman, and three members, who shall remain in office one year, but shall be elegible for re-election, three to form a quorum. In the event of any member of the committee resigning, the remaining members of the committee shall nominate others to fill the vacancy; that the chairman, deputy chairman and members of the committee be proposed at least seven days before the yearly general meeting, and their names circulated amongst the members. No two members of one firm, or agents of one office, shall be on the committee at the same time."

The chairman then proposed and it was seconded by Mr. M. Macdonnell and carried that the following gentlemen be elected to form the new committee:—Mr. Charles Douglas, Chairman, Mr. J. H. Symington, Deputy Chairman, Mr. E. Freyvogel, Mr. V. Murray, and Mr. C. Vernon.

The report was then submitted, from which the following are extracts:—

The period embraced by the present report extends over eighteen, instead of twelve months as heretofore, owing to the change which it has been deemed expedient to make in the time of holding the annual general meeting of members of the Association. According to the old rule of the Association the annual meeting stood to be held in the month of July; but in point of fact, it was generally convened far later on; and the last two committees had deemed it desirable to so alter the rules as to provide for the holding of the general meeting at a time when many of those who would like to attend it, are not absent from Bombay. It was also considered that a change might with advantage be made in the manner of nominating the committee, and that it would be conducive to the interests of the Association for the new committee, with the exception of the chairman and deputy chairman to be nominated by the new chairman and deputy chairman, in conjunction with the retiring members of the committee, the chairman and deputy chairman to be elected by ballot anterior to the date fixed for the annual general meeting. Your committee have now pleasure in submitting a report of their proceedings during the past eighteen months, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditure on the Association's account up to the 31st December 1889. Owing to an accession of members during the past two years, the Association's quarterly subscription list now amounts to Rs. 660 and there was a balance in the Bank of Bombay on the 31st December of Rs. 2,803-1-11.

The report then went on to deal with the following matters, at length:—Municipal taxation, the new Stamp Act, Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents' Association, attempted combination of offices in Calcutta, infringement of tariff rules, definition of *accessories*, exhaust feed machines and openers, average storeage of explosives, cadjan sheds on the Port Trust property, storeage of kerosine, cotton-bale opening at mills, ginning risks, low rating of mixed rooms of mills, concurrent fire and marine risks, attempted combination of offices, advice of changes in the tariff, fires during the 18 months from July 1888 to December 1889, the great fire in Apollo Street, reward to sailors for gallantry upon that occasion, fire at the Taptee Mills, Surat' water supply and Fire Brigade, Port Trust returns, incendiarism, fire insurance Library. During the year under notice two new member have joined the Association, viz., The Glasgow and London Insurance Company, Limited" (tariff,, Messrs. John Campbell & Co., Age-Agents) and "The Federal Fire Insurance Company, London" (Non-tariff, Messrs. Lidbetter and Young, Agents). Changes in the Committee, etc.—Mr. M. R. Wyer having resigned the chairmanship on leaving for Europe at the beginning of April 1889, an attempt was made to elect a new chairman by ballot in accordance with the new rule made at the last annual general meeting; but a difficulty having arisen in following the form of procedure thereby presented, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes consented at the request of the Committee to take Mr. Wyer's place. Mr. William Greaves having also resigned on going home a month later, Mr. S. K. Heinricks accepted the Committee's invitation to replace Mr. Greaves. Statistics of Fire Insurance in Bombay.—Through the courtesy of Mr. H. W. Barrow, the Secretary to the Municipality, the Association has obtained a yearly return of the amount insured on property in this city, and the total premia paid upon the same, these figures having been available in connection with the Municipal tax on Fire Insurance Offices doing business here. Owing to the abolition of that objectionable impost, the returns referred to are no longer obtainable; but as it is most desirable that information as to the amount of fire insurances effected in this city and premia paid should be available, and should continue to form a portion of the Association's annual report, the Committee trust that members will see their way to giving their support to any well-considered proposal which may be put before them to this end.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report said:—Gentleman, I am sorry to inform you that owing to the severe illness of your chairman Mr, C. H. B. Forbes, he is unable to attend here to-day, and I believe leaves for home to-morrow. The duty of presenting the report of your Committee has, therefore, at the eleventh hour, devolved upon me. You must excuse me, therefore if I am somewhat brief in my remarks. As I pointed out a few years ago, an Association like ours, if properly worked, has a vast field for good open to it, and the present report shows the good work which has been done since our last meeting by your committee, and by the energy of Mr. Poole, your secretary. The number of subscribers has increased, and I trust ere long every office working in Bombay will join the Associations' and pay the small subscriptions as each will benefit by its organisation and by its labours. You will notice that the funds in hand at the close of the year had increased from Rs. 1,110 eighteen months before, to Rs. 2,448—a very satisfactory result. Just a year ago to-day the municipal tax on fire offices was abolished. Up to that time the entire up-keep or very early so, of the local Fire Brigade was paid by the offices, whereas now the cost very properly falls on the owners of property. We have to thank the Bombay Government for meeting our complaints and striking out of the new Municipal Act a tax which was admitted on all hands to be grossly unfair. Owners of property have certainly nothing to complain of, for they can now cover their buildings and their contents against risk from fire at a reduction in rates of from 25 to 75 per cent., whereas the Municipal tax is but ¾ per cent. higher. Calcutta has followed our lead and formed an association similar to our own, but the attempt to frame a tariff has been as unsuccessful as in Bombay. The competition to secure business in Bombay has been keener than ever, with the result that rates have dropped to a level which is out of all proportion, in my opinion, to many of the risks run. When we see as many fire-offices working in Bombay and competing for business as there are working in the city of London, it is easy to understand this. I would, however, point out for the benefit of those who are specially keen in cutting out their neighbours, that simultaneously with the heavy reduction which has taken place in rates, there has been an alarming increase in the number of fires in Bombay. Between 1865 and 1888 the average annual number was 53, and the average annual loss just over three lakhs of rupees. In the 18 months ending 31st December last the number of fires reported was no less than 124; and property valued at 26 lakhs of rupees was destroyed. In more than one case incendiarism has been suspected, and in one notiable instance last November it was proved, and the culprit sentenced to penal servitude for life. I am sure you will all be glad to see that the municipaiity have at last decided to place the local fire brigade on an efficient footing, and that the Commissioner is trying to secure as a superintendent an experienced officer who has been trained under Captain Shaw, the chief of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. We shall welcome his arrival, for it has been lamentable of late to see the way in which energetic and zealous police officers, but utterly inexperienced, have endeavoured to cope with several fires. But even when we get an experienced chief of the Fire Brigade, we shall have to wait for what is of still greater importance—an ample supply of water—and this can scarcely be till the Tansa Water Works are complete. That will not be for, I believe, two years; but other steps are being taken to increase the supply temporarily. Meanwhile, caution must be our watchword, and greater care taken in selecting risks.

The motion was adopted, and the customary compliment to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

THE sixteenth annual general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Tamarind Lane, Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

The Directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders their sixteenth annual report with the audited accounts, Balance sheet and statement of profit and loss for the year ending 31st December 1889, showing Rs. 1,30,565-7-4 as profit for the year under report, and while taking into consideration the fluctuating but upward tendency of the cotton market which ruled during the year, the Directors state that the result of the working of the company's mill seem to them very satisfactory. In August last the Directors have paid an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 100 per whole, and Rs. 25 per quarter share, which absorbed Rupees 50,050-0-0 They now purpose to divide a like sum for the 2nd half year ending 31st December 1889 which will absorb Rupees 50,050-0-0. To repairs and renewals Account 9,107-14-8 Amount set aside to meet excess of expenditure on machinery and Building account Rupees 21,000-0-0 Balance to next year's account 357-8-8. Total Rupees 1,30,565-7-4. Although it was anticipated last year that the new machinery and engines will be in full working order in July 1889, the Directors, however, regret to say that with all the speed and energy exercised by all concerned, it was not possible to complete the working of the mill until last month. The delay was partly owing to a dispute with the local municipality and partly owing to late shipment of the engines and shafting. A greater portion of the new machinery is now working satisfactorily, and the remaining portion will be in full working within a short time.

The Directors regret to inform the share-holders of the death of Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Setna, one of directors on the board, whose services as a Director were very long and valuable. They have appointed Mr. Lukhmidass Valjee as a Director, and the shareholders have to confirm this appointment. Messrs. Vandrawandass Parshotumdass and Dharamsey Soonderdass retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The share-holders have to appoint auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

The directors' report, and audited accounts were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 100 per whole and Rs. 25 per quarter share was declared payable on and after the 2nd inst. The appointment of Mr. Lukhmidas Valjee, made by the board, as a director was confirmed. Messrs. Vandravundas Purshotundas and Dharumsey Soonderdas, who retired by rotation, were appointed directors. Messrs. Framjee Temooljee and Tribhovundas Vanidas were appointed auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

An ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at the registered office, Bazar Gate Street, Mr. Raghonath N. Khote, C. I. E., chairman of the Board of Directors, presiding. The following directors' report was submitted:—

The Directors beg to submit their report and audited accounts of the company for the year ended on 31st December 1889. Including the balance of Rs. 562-4-6 brought forward from last account, the total not profit earned by the Company during the year under report amounts to Rs. 90,457-4-3, It is well known that the past has been a very unfavorable year for Mills. During the year, and especially during the latter part of the year, very low rates were realized or yarn, and abnormally high rates had to be paid for cotton. Taking this fact into consideration the Directors cannot but consider the above result as satisfactory. Out of the above sum of Rs. 90,457-4-3, Rs. 44,000 are paid in payment of an *interim* dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per whole share,, and Rs. 10 per one-quarter share, for the half-year ended on 30th June 1889; and Rs. 32,000 are carried to machinery deterioration fund, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,457-4-3 to the credit of profit and loss account. The Directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year ended on 31st December 1889, at the rate of Rs. 30 per whole share, and Rs. 7½ per quarter share, be paid, thus making a total dividend of Rs. 70 per whole share and Rs. 17½ per quarter share from the year. This will require Rs. 33,000, which may be made up by a transfer of Rs. 18,542-11-9 from the reserve fund. The Directors beg to mention that a vacancy was caused on the board by the disqualification of Mr. Morarji Tulsidas., and that they have not filled up the vacancy. The Mill property, machinery, buildings and stock are insured for Rs. 10,12,550. Two of your Directors, Messrs. Gokuldas Dewjee and Lukhmidas Khimjee, retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. You are also requested to appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved, confirmed, and adopted. A dividend at Rs. 30 per whole share and Rs. 7½ per one-quarter share for the half-year ending 31st December 1889 was declared payable on and after the 2nd inst. Messrs Gokaldas Dewjee and Lukhmidas Khimjee, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Lukmidas Girdhurdas were appointed auditors at a renumeration of Rs. 200 each. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and to Messrs. Dwarkadas Vussonjee and Co., the agents of the company, for the zeal and ability with which they managed the affairs of the company.

A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

HI[illegible]T.—APRIL 1.

([illegible] Justice BAYLEY.)

[illegible] Chamber matters.

Sui[illegible] and final disposal.

[illegible] Cause.

181-89—Pestonje[illegible]—Byramjee Limjee and others vs. Pall[illegible]rabjee Kuranjia—Macfarlane E and H[illegible]heard.

For Ex[illegible] of Witnesses.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882, and in the matter of the Oriental Oil and Flour- M. Co—Jefferson B D and K—Vussonjee Khimjee and another, petitioners.

370-70—Payne G and S—Karmally Rahimbhoy and others vs. Rahimbhoy Hubibhoy and others. Roughton and B.

(To speak to the minutes of order.)

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

615-77—Craigie L and O—Vamulchund *alias* Bapoobhoy Vijachand and others vs Oomedram Chubildass and another—Tyebjee ane D, Jefferson B and K.

119-87—Janardhen G and M H Khan—Runchordass Sewjee and another vs Camarbai and another Conroy and B, M H Khan.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice Parsons).

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Short Causes.

608-89—Roughton and B—Goverdhundas Damodhur vs Lallje Cutchra and another—Thukurdas D and C.

115-90—Payne G and S—Pralaldas Soobkhurn and another vs Mukoonroy Kibay—D S Garud.

121-90—In person—Vaja Silla and another vs Meya Gulam Hoosen Mohidin &c.

122-90—Tyabjee and D—Jumnadass Mahunlal vs Narotumdas Runchordas—In person.

125-90—An person—Shunker Chimooji Vanjaray vs Haji Aboo Ahmed and others

126-90—J C Cama—Amersey Jootha vs Ragunath Heerji.

127-90—Macfarlane E and H—Walji Ebji and another vs. Haji Moosa Haji Aboo.

132-90—Chalk W S—Thomas Lidbetter vs James Young.

133-90—Jefferson B D and K—Premchund Ramchund and Nanabhai Narrotumdas and another—Payne G and S.

136-90—Wadia and G—Haji Harroon Haje Tyeb and Haje Moosa Aboo—To speak to the minutes of the decree.

599-89—Conroy and B—Lilladhur Shamjee vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others T and D—J B, D and K, and P and R (order of reference to Commissioner) Postponed Long Causes.

581-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Ruttonji Pestonji Sudderwalla vs Khutizubibee and others.—Ardesir, H and D.

179-89—Macfarlane, E and H—Nurrotum Crustnaji vs Bhagwandas Samuldas—Pestonji and R.

685-89—Wadia and G—Shivnarayen Muthooradas vs C A Beyts and others—Little, S F and N.

693-63—Mirza H K, for Pauper—Fuzloodin bin Cumroodin Nowrangay vs Mahomed Hoosein Ibrahim—Shamrao P.

THE editing of the "Gazette of India" is not all that could be desired, thinks the *Englishman*. The last issue, it says, announces that a year's furlough has been granted to Surgeon-Major G. P. Mackenzie, Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair. But, as we recently stated, Dr. Mackenzie died on board the Peshawar on his way home, on the 2nd instant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Sir Lancelot, 885 tons, Captain W. F. Collin, will sell to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

THE steam-ship Knight Errant, 2,240 tons, Capt J. J. Matthus, arrived in harbour last Sunday from Cardiff with 3,768 tons of coals and 97 tons of coke. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Japanese, 1,204 tons, Captain Wm. Spedding arrived in harbour last Sunday from Cochin in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE steam-ship Cuba, 1,301 tons, Captain H. Agnew, will sail to-day for Hamburg with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt H. Read, Revd Mr. Smith, Mrs. Headingham, Miss. L. M Headingham, Miss. N G Headingham, and Master G C Headingham, Mrs Towsend and 2 children, and Mrs Anderson and 4 children

THE following is a list of passengers booked per Italian Mail steamer, "Domenico Balduino" Commander A. Cruciani, to sail to-day at noon for Naples and Genova.—Mr. O. S. Stack, Mr. Bamleer, Mr. H. W. Macleod, Miss. Hoernle, Miss Hatiz, Monsr. De Brantes, Madame De Brantes, Mlle. De Brantes Mr. and Mrs. Fischer, two Misses Fisher and Infant, Mr. A. T. Cox, Mr. T. Scheibler, Mr. E. Dalgliesh, Dr. Schmid Mrs. Jabier, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Mac Ewen, Mr. M, C. O. Connell, Mr. Katz, Mrs. Katz Mr. Gordon, Mr. Carswell, Mrs. Jones and 4 Children, Mr. T. E. Schermer, Mr. J. Boxwell and Mrs. Mr. E. L. Webb, Dr. I. R. Jayakar, Mrs. Hoernle, Mr. C. A. S. Warner, Mr and Mrs Moreau, Mr. Schneider, Mr. John Pile, Revd. Ferri. Mr. C. Wegg-Presser, and Mr. C. T. M. Highcazony.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 31.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Swainly	1763	Jopp	B	J Mackintosh & Co,
,, King Arthur	1047	Raffin	C D	B & P S N Co
,, C. Graham	1911	Alex'derson	D	F Muir & Co.
,, Evelyn	1529	Steele	H J	
,, Eastbourn	1463	Page	K	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Merida	1487	Wale	L	J Mackintosh & Co
,, Mameluke	1702	Gill	M	K Nion & Co
,, Kangra	1468	Ingram	N	M Mackenzie & Co.
,, Kirby Hall	1638	Phillips	N	E. Bates & Co
,, Cuba	1301	Agnew	O	K Nixon & Co
,, Tanjore	1402	Raffin	P	H Cassim.
,, Trifels	1816	Schwarz	Q	...

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Gwalior	1639	Nantes	1	P & O Co
,, D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Bozzoni
,, Lady Armstrong	1343	Abbott	5	W&A Graham & Co
,, Hongkong	2046	Watkins	5	
,, Lycia	2070	Fletcher	6	K Nixon & Co
,, Massilia	2748	Fraser	7	P & O Co
,, Sapphire	1348	Robertson	8	
,, Bormida	1499	DeNegris	9	F Bozzoni
,, Nyanza	1421	Simour	9	Alana Munji
,, Japanese	1204	Spedding	12	W&A Graham & Co
,, Heimburg	1139	Wieting	16	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	From
30	Japanese (s)	Spedding	Cochin, March 27.
31	Bokhara (s)	Case	Aden, March 25.
	Linda (s)	Lowe	North Shields, Feb 27

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
31	Hindoo (s)	Baker	Cutch Mandvi, &c.
	Pemba (s)	Gimblett	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Hongkong, for China.
,, Massilia, for London, &c.
,, St. Dunstan, for Liverpool via Aden.
,, Heinburg, for Hamburg, &c.
,, Strathmore, for Trieste and Venice.
,, Karagola, for Kathiawar Coast and Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their Port Clearances yesterday:—
Steamer D. Balduino, Cruciani for Genoa.
,, Cuba, Agnew, for Hamburg.
,, Imperator, Bechtinger, for Trieste, &c.
Ship Sir Lancelot, Collins, for Calcutta.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ADEN, March 25.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.	
Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.	Date.	To.
March					
7	Pundua s.s.	Creft	Cardiff	19	Galle F O
	Tenasserim I G	Falle	Berbera		.....
8	Ormsby	Peterson	Cardiff	19	Karachi
15	Ranger H M's	Johnson	Bulhar		.....
18	Elba	Warrick	Bassein	18	Port Said F O
	Thames	Seaton	London		Bombay
	Wismar	Gornitzka	Rangoon	19	O orts
	Muyun	Low	Ras Aloola	21	Hodeida
19	Elton	Campbell	Cardiff		.....
	Caprera	Dagnino	Massowa	21	Massowa
	Zeeland	Kromwyke	Rotterdam	19	Batavia
	Monsoon (Yacht)	Jurd	Colombo	20	Cairo
	Isla de Mindanao	Galliane	Manilla		Liverpool
	Paramatta	Murray	Sydney		London
20	Oceanien	Didier	Marseilles		China
	Bokhara	Case	Bombay	25	Bombay
	Chusan	Thompson	Calcutta	20	Marseilles
	Isla de Panay	Ouzain	Liverpool	21	Manilla
21	Neghalia	Hafes	Hodeida	24	Suez
	Woodcock	Bowman	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Namouna (Yacht)	Bennett	Suez	2	Colombo
	Tuna	White	Berbera	23	Berbera
	Ambohimanga	Perrier	Bordeaux		.....
	Raaf (Dutch Govt)	Wouters	Villisigen	23	Sourabaya
	Deccan	Brays	Bombay	24	Jeddah
22	Poseidon	Lemecich	Bombay	23	Trieste via Red Sea
	Singan	Charlton	Glasgow		China
	Colombo	Marcantoni	Haiphong	22	Toulon
	Ackworth	Kennedy	Bassein		Port Said F O
	India	Day	Calcutta	23	London
	Falls of Inversnaid	Bardo	Hodeida	24	Bombay
	Salazie	Frichi	Sydney	2	Marseilles
23	Natal	Suchi	Shanghai		Marseilles
	Labourdanais	Sibilet	Bombay	24	Bombay
	Tonsberg	Tschudi	Rangoon	23	Port Said F O
	Rio Grande	Verlaque	Marseilles	24	Zanzibar
24	Rome	Adamson	Bombay		London
	Chibine	Husson	Suez		Zanzibar
	Aurora (Aust Corvette)	Montecuculi	Colombo		.....
	Akbar	Baldwin	Jeddah	24	Bombay
	Malabar H M's T ship	Jones	Bombay		England
	Himalaya H M's T ship	Hammick	China	25	England
	Amphitrite	Robertson	Rangoon		Port Said F O
	Eugenie	Muller	Akyab		Port Said F O

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 29.

Godfrey, Col, Ms., 28th M I, on furlough en route, to England, from Australia

MARCH 31.

Read, Capt, Bengal, 5th Regt Bengal L I, on furlough, from Lucknow.

Nelson, Lieut, Bo, from leave, from England.

Peck, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd R Dubn Fusls, transferred, from Ireland.

Warner, Lieut, Bengal, 17 Lancers, on leave.

Lawrence, Major, Bengal, Dist Staff, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 29.

Philipson, Lieut, Bengal, 7th Dragn Guards, on leave, to England.

MARCH 31.

Tyler, Capt, Bo, Qr Mr Genl's Dept, on duty, to Poona.

Chapman, Capt, Bo, on duty, to Neemuch.

Read, Capt, Bengal, 5th Regt, Bengal L I., on forlough, to England.

Thatcher, Capt, Bo, Dy A A G, for Musketry, on duty, to Deolali.

Von Donop, Major, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Mahableshwar.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDER BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,

Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bo. Vol. Rifle Association on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, at the Volunteer Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

SOME Arab divers who were recently put in irons at the Ceylon Pearl Fishery for opening the oysters they had fished up, and for insubordination, were subsequently sentenced to six months' imprisonment for this offence. Arab divers have never been employed before; but came over with the other divers from the Indian coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 31.

FROM GLASGOW.

Arabia s—26 cases whisky, Ball Bevan and Co.
Khalif s—25 cases whisky, Volkart Brothers.
Persia s—50 cases whisky, B Manockjee Puntaky; 1hogshead whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cuba s—16 casks spindle oil, V Pragjee; 125 boxes barsoap, N Mahomedelly; 523 boxes barsoap, K Allybhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsula s—7 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Liscard s—70 casks beer, D Cowasjee; 50 drums turpentine, L Sumsoodin.
Ganges s—10 cases champagne, Phipson and Co.
Thames s—61 cases port wine, &c, P Manockjee.
Sand field s—21 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 15 cases brandy, S H Batliwalla.
Kaiser-iHind s—36 cases provision &c., H A Burktoola.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—2 hogs heads brandy, D Cawasjee; 8 cases cologne water, S Lilladhur.

FROM HULL.

Ezro s—12 casks aliberine colour, H Tyebji; 14 casks colour, T F Bengalee; 50 drums linseed oil, C Jullalbhoy; 25 casks alizerine, T Mahomedally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—6 packages glycerine soaps, Esmail Hoosein.
Imperator s—54 bales papers, S S Nariewala; 30 bales writing paper, A Abdool Rahim and Co; 49 bales writing paper, M A M Shurufally; 5 packages soap, T M H Aboo.

FROM HAMBURG.

Kaiser-i-Hind s—11 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM ROTERDAM.

Thames s—175 cases portwine, &c., R Hormusjee.
Clyde s—10 cases moselle, Phipson and Co.

FROM BATTOUM.

Kt. of St George s—84 cases kerocine oil, Sir Tharia Topen.
Amana s—10,000 cases kerocine oil, Sir Tharia Topen; 5,000 cases kerocine oil, Nensey Khyraz and Co.
Trifels s—1,000 cases kerocine oil, J Peerbhoy and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 31.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 100 tons, linseed oil cakes, Thos. H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 27 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 200 bales wool, N Khatow; 160 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey; 200 bales aloes fibre, Tod Durant and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Sapphire s—100 bales cotton, F S Punnett; 50 bales cotton, Thomas H. Moore and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 694 cwts myrabollams, Ramjee Ebjee; 100 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co; 1,087 cwts myrabollams, Ramjee Ebjee; 100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 16 bales wool, N Laljee.
Clan Graham s—100 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 203 cwts coir yarns, T Lowjee; 93 bales wool and 196 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 85 bales wool, Kika Khooshall; 50 bales wool, Canjee Jetha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 112 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 118 bales hemp, G. Premjee.
St Dunstan s—991½ cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 100 bales cotton, J Damjee; 101 bales gunny-rags, L Dhurumsey.

FOR LONDON.

Evelyn s—170 cwts gum, S Mooloobhoy and Co; 52½ cwts gum, Nurpal Mowjee; 180 cwts gum, D Ganjee; 125 indian condiments, R D Subedar; 13½ cwts chandrass, Pragjee Megjee; 8 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 6 cases medicine, S Noordin; 18 bales goat skin, Ismail Ganji and Co; 600 cwts myrabollams, J Essa; 1,240 cwts crushed bones, Croft Wells and Co; 14 cwts olibanum, M Ludha; 169 cwts black pepper, M Gangjee; 252 cwts assafœtida, M R Shiraza; 4 cases mother-of-pearl shell, 3 cases tortoise shell 10 cwts ramputree and 6 bundles horn, E P[illegible] and Co; 4 bales skin, Ewart Latham and Co; 157 cwts gum, &c., S Runchordass; 25 cases orange, B Cullianjee; 525 cwts myrabollams, T Nanjee, 80 cwts deer horns, M Moloobhoy.
Masilia s—2,020 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 9,990 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 55 bales cotton, 7 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 1,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co; 260 cwts coiryarn, M Jaitha and Co; 9,270 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, Heerjee Govindjee; 10 cwts bristles, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 17 bales skin, C Essa and Co; 440 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 11 cwt fishmaws, H M Jewraz; 87 cwts gum, &c, A Mowjee; 525 cwts myrabollams, R Casojee.
Kangra s—47½ cwts gum, D Khimjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Armstrong s—600 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 3,909 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 10 cases bristles, Volkart Bros.
Mameluke s—2,604 cwts linseed, and 750 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Cuba s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 45 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Heimburg s—660 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 1650 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 550 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1065 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 250 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 10 bales cotton, Thos H Moore an Co.
Eastbourne s—3 pots rose oil, 110 bales cotton 400 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers.
Trifels s—110 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ritchie Stuart and Co; 495 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 510 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Swainly s—650 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 1,000 cwts mustard seed, A Blascheck and Co; 7710 cwts linseed, and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 16 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Merida s—450 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,230 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, and 2,000 cwts tilseed, John L Kersten; 4,995 cwts gingellyseed, and 200 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co,
D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts groundnuts, R Kaderbhoy; 50 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 29 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperator s—60 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 rough stones, F Ficher
Japanese s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton Ritchie Steuart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lycia s—600 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,575 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 26 beles cotton, and 846 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 400 bales cotton, Durst and Co.
Kangra s—2,000 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—40 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Japanese s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Massilia s—340 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Mecca s—100 bales cotton, B Hurdyal; 489 bales cotton, R Luckmondass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—75 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co; 483 cwts oopiate, 95 cwt raisins, and 25 cwtwheat flour, P F Talati; 300 cwt sandlewood, and 131 cwt raisins; Currimbhoy Ebram; 620 cwt raisin, H A Esmall and Co; 200 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 150 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co; 32 tons old iron, R Tyebji and Co; 520 cwt raisins, &c. Quan Lun Eoo.
Gwalior s—76½ cwts sharkfins, M Nathoo; 25 bales twist, 87½ cwt sharkfins, &c, H Rehimtoolabhoy, 15 bales twist, Tata and Co; 79 cwt cloves, &c M M Essabhoy; 140 cwt broken glass, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 2,000 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 75 bales twist and 29 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 50 bales twist, C Ebram; 500 bales twist N J Abraham; 8 chests opium, The P and O Co.
Hongkong s—100 bales cotton, G Ghasiram; 103 bales cotton, M Tansookhram; 51 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 80 bales twist, H Cassum Joosub; 750 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co; 100 bales twist, C Ebram; 400 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hongkong s—50 bales twist, The Ripon M Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—200 bales twist, Ookerda Khetsey; 80 bales twist, C Ebram; 50 bales twist. Silas E Sassoon; 25 bales twist, Sassoon J D David and Co.
Gwalior s—30 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—100 bales twist, John Campbell and Co; 20 bales twist, The Jamshed M Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club, and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the offices of PHIPSON & Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

WANTED —Second hand GAS or WATER PIPES 1½ inch diameter. Iron rods one inch or one and a half in diameter. State price to X. Z. Care of this Office.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97 Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosbaw, Diplemaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

REPORTER WANTED for an English Daily. Apply "B.," care of this office.

TOBACCO.—Havelock's and Tennant's, in STICKS of 4s and 6s to a lb. in Bond or Retail for sale. Trial orders solicited.—ERANI HORMAZ SHERIAR, Cigar and Tobacco Merchant, No. 3, Rangari Mohla, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST.—SATURDAY night or SUNDAY MORNING BLACK and TAN TERRIER, white spot on throat leather collar with brass plate and owner's name. Tail badly injured, name Cheek. Finder rewarded on delivering him to A. SMYTHE, 43 Sirdar's Mansions.

WANTED.—A WRITER for a Regimental Mess Upcountry,—Apply with testimonials to TREACHER and Co., Ld., Byculla.

JUNIOR CLERK WANTED.—With knowledge of shorthand preferred A. B., care of this Paper.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES, of good Coventry make. Latest Patterns and Styles, GEYER & Co., LD., Bombay.

ON VIEW.—At Apollo Street, Fort, elegant household furniture of the latest design made by Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee. To be sold on WEDNESDAY, 2nd April.

CIGARS.—Salisbury and Beaconsfield No. 1 at 5-8 and 3-8 per 100 (of Spencer and Co) MANILLA CIGARS and Cheroots at 5 and 4 per 100 (Marla Cristina Brand.) VULLUBJEE HUNSRAJ, Opposite Graham's Buildings.

COME ONE, Come all, young and old, to the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY at the people's fair, opposite the Murzban Tower, where varieties of Ices, Wines, and Spirits are sold at the same price as at Church Gate Street.

TONGA AND PONIES FOR SALE, together or separately. Tonga large and comfortable, complete with hood, lamps, mats &c, Ponies 13-3 or over, aged 7 and 8, both used to saddle and side saddle. May be seen in Bombay from the 2nd April. G. C. WHITWORTH. Thanna.

JUST UNPACKED by last Mail a large assortment of English BOOTS and SHOES, also Tan, and Russian leather Boots and Shoes at Moderate prices. HUSSUNALLY MOOLLA HACKIMJEE and BROS No.1. Near Arcade, Foot. Path, Crawford Market Bombay.

THOUSANDS of FAMILIES in different parts of India, China, and Burma, constantly use Motivala's Vegetable Cough Pills as a household remedy for Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung affections. For handbills containing certificates apply to S. B. Motivala, Frere Road Fort, Bombay Price 4, 6, and 10 annas per Phial.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms. apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STEAM-LAUNCH.—"VICTORIA." This Fine New Launch is AVAILABLE FOR PICNICS to Elephanta and other places of pleasure resort in the Bombay Harbour. For Terms apply to THOMAS COOK & SON, 13, Rampart Row.

TO LET, FURNISHED, an exceptionally cool, beautifully situated BUNGALOW. Rent moderate. Apply H. C. DUMBELL, Esq., Breach House, Breach Candy.

TO LET from April 1st, excellent SUITE of ROOMS on Colaba Causeway. Apply Mr. HASUM MIA AHMED, or Tenant, second floor, No. 6, Colaba Causeway,

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL, recently built near Gymkhana, occupies unrivalled situation, commanding extensive views. Bright Airy rooms, not low-pitched as found at other hotels.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is the most central, comfortable and fashionable Hotel on the hill. Rooms are bright, airy and open to westerly breeze. Terms moderate.

PEARSE'S REFRESHMENT BUFFET IS on the left of the Main entrance to the Fair.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL FANCY DRESSES. Will suit admirably for Fancy DRESS Ball or Carnival, all in good Condition and cheap. Apply sharp No. 1. English Hotel.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES of every description. Can be had in great variety at MORENAS and Co., 15 Meadow Street.

LAWSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to YON & Co., Sole Agents.

THE GEM PATENT AIR-GUN, the newest cheapest, and most perfect in the market and excellent weapon for practice, Rs. 35; without case Rs. 30.—STEFFENAUER & Co.

A ROAMER TRICYCLE.—Cost new Rs. 330 2 months ago—Owner going home, will part with it for Rs 275. Also a second-hand TANDUM. Cost new £45 offered for Rs. 300 net. To be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co, Ld., Bombay.

SANITARY WOOL UNDERCLOTHING special light Texture, suitable for India wear, English Manufacture, Guaranteed Pure, Undyed Natural Wool.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

PULSOMETERS and CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS for raising up to 1,0 gallons of Water per minute, in stock. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, Marine Street, Bombay.

PEARSE is now sending DIGESTIVE BREAD to all parts of the Island, 12 loaves per rupee. Send your orders please.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.—A NEW BAKERY just established back of the late Mr. Freeborn's Mill, Falkland Road. Bread made of American Flour, 12 for one rupee. Apply to.—M. HEARSCH.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P., care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

NOTICE.

MR. C. A. GRAVES.

DENTAL SURGEON.

HAS REMOVED

from Medows Street to

ESPLANADE ROAD.

(next to National Bank of India)

and Malabar Hill Road.

THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS

on the new

PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE

are now being made by

BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. LD.

and can be supplied at the same price.
as those made on the old principle.
Price Lists free on application to,

JOHN ROBERTS AND Co., LD.

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
18, MARINE STREET. BOMBAY,

WRIST WATCHES.

Complete with Black or Brown Leather Straps.

Oxydized Steel	......from	Rs. 25
Silver	.... „	Rs. 35
Oxydized Silver	...... „	Rs. 40
14ct. Gold	.... „	Rs, 55
18ct. Gold	.... „	Rs. 59

Solid Gold wristlets in flexible chain, and other designs from Rs. 92 and upwards. They can be adjusted to take any Lady's Watch.

Performance and Durability Guaranteed.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
„ COOPER, MADON and Co.,
„ THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
„ HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain and other Sweepings. &c., &c, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, at 2 p.m, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c,

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIAN CLOTH.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, at 4 p.m., Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, near the B. I. S. N. Company's godowns on account and at the risk of Memon Oomer Hajee Aboobucker, the undermentioned bales of Hessian cloth manufactured by the Calcutta Hoogly Mills —

41 bales Hessian cloth 40 inches 8 oz. } ex, s s "Landaura."
24 „ „ 50 „ 10 oz. }

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the goods must be paid for, and removed away next day after the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 3rd April, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

4 cases white longcloth.
2 „ dorias.
5 „ drill.
5 bales grey dhoties.
2 cases white handkerchiefs.
2 „ metal money purses.
28 „ olives in large and small bottles.
3 „ grey shirtings.
On account of the concerned—
50 boxes tin plates.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, April 1, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

No 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNIES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 1st April at 3 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. Raili Brothers, Dana Bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Himatram Toolaram.

42 bales Hessians, 40 by 8 oz. Hastings containing 50,961 yards ex. s. s. Luddiana,

On account and risk of Mr. Ramdas Nanjee—

18 bales Hessians 50 by 10 oz. Hastings containing 18,607 yards ex. s. s. Purnea.

On account and risk of Mr. Gangji Bhagchund:—

5 bales Hessians, 45 by 118 oz. Budge Budge, containing 5,104 yards.

On account and risk of Mr. Mohunji Jadhowji—

19 bales Hessians, 45 by 12 oz. Budge Budge containing 19,706 yards.

15 bales Hessians, 45 by 11 oz. Howrah containing 15,000 yards.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th April next, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by "Wimbridge," rich glassware, two handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte, one by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," and the other by "Soundy & Co.," both in very good order, handsome large size Persian and Cambay carpets, handsome table ornaments and Japanese vases, gentlemen's and ladies' side saddle by "Langdon" of Duke Street, a handsome English-built 4-seated canoe-shaped barouche by "Rogers," a handsome strong English-built office brougham by "Laurie and Warner," a pair of well-matched powerful bay Waler mares, a bay Waler, brougham mare, sets, of single and double harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c, the property of J JARDINE, Esq Barister-at-law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 5th inst,, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at Clare Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome Blackwood and Teakwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower Vases rich table ornaments, first rate oleographs and pictures, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps &c. the property of Jamsetjee Bomanjee Wadia Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale,

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY the 12th inst. at 1 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are Instructed to Sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate Mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne" first rate Pictures & oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, large size Persian and Brussels carpets, hanging-and Kerosine table lamps &c. &c. the property of F. STOCKINGER Esqr. Austro Hungarian Consul General.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the Sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, April 1, 1890.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stands, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches

be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 31.

OUR report under Saturday evening's date contained all the latest news regarding Cotton and General Produce wired through Reuter; and in the financial quotations generally telegraphed through the same channel there had been no change since Friday. A special message, however, reports that the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China pays a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and carries forward and places to reserve £60,000; while the Chartered Mercantile Bark pays a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, carrying forward £67,000.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Dec	Rs.	6,26,829
„ „ Branches.......	Inc.	„	8,41,745
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	9,90,961
Government Securities............	Dec.	„	24,891
Loans....................................	Inc.	„	10,67,781
Bills Discounted	Dec.	„	8,46,800
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	„	1,90,650
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	8,40,570

Although, in the open market, the extremely high rates demanded for accommodation indicate the continued scarcity of Money, it is not surprising, looking to the comparatively quiet state of trade generally in the holiday time just over, and in anticipation of that about to commence, that the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance showed on Saturday afternoon the substantial increase of 8½ lakhs. During the week covered by the Statement made known to-day there had been little help, from Government Deposits, a material increase at the branches having been counterbalanced to a great extent by withdrawals at the Presidency, and on this occasion it is owing mainly to falling off in the trade demand that the improvement in the position is due. It will be seen from the figures which we give above that Private Deposits had increased considerably, and though there was again a larger amount out in Loans, there was a good deal less on Bills discounted, the net diminution in trade requirements having been some 7¾ lakhs.

COTTON continues to attract comparatively little attention for the time of year, and though to-day's purchases were on a somewhat larger scale than during the preceding few days they did not aggregate much more than 2,000 bales, of which the bulk was Bengal, at Rs. 178-93¼, and Julgaum, at Rs. 193¼-7; the balance being made up of small lots of Mowa, at Rs. 227; Broach, at Rs. 248; and Oojein, at Rs. 182. The tone of the market has remained steady, however, and we report no quotable change in rates.

WHEAT has been in small request, few transactions being reported, and rates have given way generally to the extent of one anna per cwt., say, to our quotations, the market having closed firm at the decline:—

White Pessy	91 per cent.	Rs. 4-4-6	to	Rs. 4-6-6	per cwt.
Do.	85 „	„ 4-3-6	„	„ 4-5-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	„ 4-3-6	„	„ 4-5-6	„
Hard Yellow	„	„ 4-4-0	„	„ 4-5-0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	„ 4-2-0			„
Hard Red	„	„ 3-13-0			„

SEEDS.—A moderate business has been passing in this market to-day, and the feeling has been steady with prices generally unaltered, but Lin seed, as an exception, is half an anna per cwt. lower, at Rs. 6-5-6 to Rs. 6-10-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton..................................	12,134	bales.
Wheat	18,059	cwts.
Linseed	26,200	„
Rapeseed..............................	8,093	„
Gingelly	5,968	„
Poppyseed	1,512	„
Groundnuts	3,062	„
Castorseed	672	„

FREIGHTS are weak, with not much business doing. Re-lets for most ports, for immediate shipment, are obtainable at 22s. 6d. to 22s. per ton.

EXCHANGE reopened steady at Friday's closing quotations for ready Bank and Mercantile Paper, but a shade firmer at 1-32 to 1-16d. advance for forward delivery, at which we hear of a fair amount of Merchants' Bills having come out, say at 1s. 5 9-32 to 5-32d. for April, and at 1s. 5 3-32d. for early May delivery, the latter rate, however, not having been available at the close. Telegraphic has been placed at 1s. 4 13-16d. for Transfer in all May; but for the Bank media of remittance the demand is still very limited. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand	......1s. 5 3-32d.		per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	......1s. 5 1-16d.		„
Do. 3 months' sight	...1s. 5 3-16d.		„
Credits	do.	....1s. 5 9-32d.	„
Francs	do.	....1·81¾	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Under the influence of the settlement to-day, the price of Four per cents receded to 99⅜; and the end of April account was quoted at 100 3-16; but towards the close [illegible] firmer feeling prevailed, and the rate [illegible] Money rallied to 99½, which was th[illegible] [illegible]ation. For 4½ per cents 100½ is the nominal [illegible].

SHARES have been [illegible] without movement on any line to-day, and the only changes which we have to note th[illegible] evening [illegible] of Rs. 15 in Southern India Cott[illegible] shares; and an advance of Rs. 15 in Ma[illegible] and Rs. 10 in Luckmidas at our quot[illegible]her and Co. are Rs. 10 higher, at [illegible] Bombay Flour Mill shares are quoted at [illegible] share.

TELEGRA[illegible]ORTS.

MARCH [illegible]

STATE OF INTERN[illegible]NICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 31st March 1890.

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	31	5	30	2	23
Teheran	31	7	50	...	28
Suez	31	7	56	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 31st March 1890.

——	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	18	...	5
„ Kurrachee ...	...	18	...	1
„ Madras...	...	36	...	1

Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, MARCH 30.

10 p.m.	79·4

MONDAY, MARCH 31.

6 a.m.	75·2
10 a.m.	82·6
2 p.m.	85·1
4 p.m.	83·4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th March 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah..........................	29·864
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer..........................	72·5
Dew Point	68·6
Relative humidity of Air	·664
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·8
General Directions of Wind *a*.......NNW, NNE, NE, NW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a*	373

a From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

HUNTER—DOWLING—March 8, at St Jude's Church. South Kensington, Col C P Hunter, late Bengal Staff Corps, to Ellen Charlotte, widow of late Col Dowling, of Barnwood Court, Gloucestershire.

PELLY—PAGE—March 6, at St Mary's Church, Carlisle, John Stannus Pelly, Capt 2nd Batt The Border Regt, son of Charles Raymond Pelly, late H M I C C S, Johnstown House, county Dublin, to Lilian Louisa, daughter of late William Bousfield Page.

DEATHS.

BELLASIS—March 17, at Montpellier-crescent, New Brighton, Cheshire, Maj-Genl J B Bellasis, H M's Indian Army, aged 83

BURT—March 8, at Cotmandene, Dorking, Thomas Seymour Burt, F R S, late a Maj in the H E I Co's Engineers, aged 84.

EGLINTON—March 9, at Upper Norwood, Henry Arkley Eglinton, Esq, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, late of Calcutta, aged 60.

OLDHAM—March 9, at Crieff, Scotland, Lilla Houldsworth, wife of Lieut-Col G W Oldham, Royal Engineers (Bombay.)

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DUNKERLEY—March 31, at Bombay, Jane, the beloved wife of Benjamin Dunkerley.

NOWSARIVALA—March 31, 100 Bora Bazar Street, opposite Gunbava Well, Fort, Merwanji Dadabhoy, (David Sassoon & Co.) Funeral this (Tuesday) morning at 7 o'clock. Deeply regretted by large circle of relations and friends.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1890.

THE report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1888 comes somewhat late in the day, but it contains much matter of too permanent interest to pass unnoticed. For one thing it abounds with information concerning the prevalence of enteric fever amongst the European troops in India—information by the way which scarcely belongs to this report, as the committee who have reported upon it were not appointed until the beginning of 1889. We purpose now to deal only with those portions of the report which relate to the health of the European army in India. Here the results are in some respects unsatisfactory. The number of admissions into hospital of daily sick and of deaths were all greater than in the year before, though the unfavourable significance of the fact is reduced somewhat by the circumstance that the statistics of Upper Burma are for the first time included. When the comparison is extended over a long period, however, the result is to show that improvement in barrack accommodation, in cantonment sanitation, and perhaps in the habits of the soldier have largely reduced mortality and invaliding in the European army in India. The comparison cannot be made with 1879 and the two succeeding years, for the returns of those years include casualties in Afghanistan. But if 1882 be taken as the starting point, it will be seen that the improvement is considerable. In that year the total loss from deaths by invaliding was forty-five per mille; in 1888 it was thirty-eight. The falling off, however, has been only in the percentage invalided, which has dropped from 33 per mille to 23, while the ratio of deaths rose from a little over twelve to close upon fifteen. As to invaliding an eloquent illustration of the working of the law of diminishing susceptibility to sickness, in ratio with the length of residence, is furnished in the fact that eighty-one per cent. of the invalids in 1888 were amongst men of under five years' service. This law finds its most striking example in the tables relating to the ratio of deaths in the European Army from enteric fever. The ratio of deaths from this cause amongst soldiers under 25 was 5·46; between 25 and 29 it was 2·36; while between the ages of 30 and 34 it was reduced to 0·84. The ratio in each category has fallen considerably since 1879, the most noticeable reduction being in the last category, where in 1888 it was less than half the ratio of ten years since. As to the sickness in the army, venereal affections contributed 26·8 per cent. The subject is not one which we are disposed to deal with in detail; but it should be known that the admissions into hospital from maladies of this class in the European troops in India shows a persistent tendency to increase. In the decade ending with 1879 the ratio was 203 per mille; in 1880 it was 250; it rose rapidly to 389 in 1886, then fell to 361, and in 1888 again rose to 371. The seriousness of the returns is somewhat increased by the fact that greater pains have been taken to discriminate between these and certain doubtful ailments, so that, as the Sanitary Commissioner remarks, a high ratio now means more than it would have done in former years. Whether the remedy for this undoubtedly serious condition of affairs is to be sought in administrative or moral measures, or in both, is a question with which we are not now concerned. There is the fact, however, and neither those who believe in the "Acts" nor those who disbelieve in them can affect to be indifferent to it.

In the European army of Bombay the average ratio of daily sick per thousand has fluctuated largely during the last two decades. Between 1870 and 1879 it was 57; ten years ago it rose to 78, and once—in 1883—fell to 57, rising to 73 in 1886, and falling again to 67 in the two succeeding years. Nevertheless the ultimate loss to the army does not follow the fluctuations of daily sickness. In 1888 the total loss was lower than in any year included in the return, the saving being mainly in invaliding, which was lower in that year than in any that had gone before. As Bombay takes a part in providing a garrison for the Quetta district the vital statistics of that district have an interest in this Presidency. The most satisfactory feature in the Quetta returns is the total absence of deaths from cholera—a fact which means much, seeing that in 1885 the ratio of deaths from cholera there was 42·46 per thousand, and in two other years it was half as high. 1885, indeed, was a bad year for Quetta, for cholera and other causes together made up a death-rate of over 83 per thousand, a ratio little short of what would have sufficed for literal decimation. With invaliding, as a matter of fact, it did more than that, for the total loss through death and invaliding was 112. In 1888 a most marked improvement was shown, the total loss—36 per thousand—being lower than that of the European army in the Presidency proper. Enteric fever, however, was still a relatively potent cause of casualties, forty per cent. of the deaths in the European force in the Quetta district being contributed by that malady. In the Bombay Presidency and in Bengal malarial fevers were the chief causes of admissions to hospital; venereal diseases, which stand at the head of the table for Madras, coming second in the list in these Presidencies. As to deaths enteric fever was the most potent cause amongst the European troops in Bengal and Bombay, and cholera in Madras. But the greater part of the cholera cases entered in Madras occurred in Burma, so that in all three Presidencies enteric fever really stands at the head of the table of mortality. At Poona, where the European garrison numbers over 2,000, both the mortality and sickness were greater than in the previous year, the chief causes being cholera and enteric fever. Poona, in fact contributed five out of the seven deaths from cholera which occurred in the European army in this Presidency during the year. It is to be hoped that the improvements in sanitation which the Duke of Connaught carried out in Poona will result in giving that station a better sanitary reputation. Surgeon General Webb, in reporting on the prevalence of enteric fever in this Presidency said that at Poona, where the number of cases increased from 7 to 37, and the deaths from 5 to 15, there had been great reason to complain of the inadequacy of the conservancy arrangements as carried out by the municipality. The Poona Municipality have not been too energetic in doing their work, and from all we hear no injustice is done them by the not too flattering notice that Dr. Webb has given them.

The most important chapters in this long report are those that relate to the prevalence of enteric fever in the European army in India. The inquiry was directed mainly to the state of affairs in the Bengal Presidency, for it had its origin in an almost alarming increase in the mortality from enteric fever in the hill stations of that Presidency. The chief fact that the Commission had to deal with was an increase of over 50 per cent. in the prevalence of this malady coincidently with a marked decrease in the prevalence of the group of remittent and continued fevers. One result of this investigation seems to be to show once more that there is nothing so misleading as figures. The increased interest in enteric fever—the bare existence of which in India was denied not many years since—and a correspondingly increased disposition to set down other forms of fever as enteric, is held to be a possible reason for a part of the increase that the statistics show. The question of practical interest, therefore, seems to be whether deaths from fevers as a whole, and independently of their grouping into enteric, remittent, and continued has increased, a question upon which percentages alone do not throw a sufficient light. The functions of the Committee would have been very inadequately performed if they had only demonstrated that the extra fifty per cent. of deaths were not caused by enteric but some other forms of fever. Yet it is difficult, with those portions of this report which are here cited, to see that they have done more than establish a reasonable bases for that conclusion. The most definite information on the subject, indeed, is that contained in the reports of the various medical officers. These establish at all events the importance of a pure food-supply as a safeguard against enteric fever. Thus Dr. Hamilton, in charge of the Lucknow Station Hospital, reports that that there was no reasonable doubt that impure milk and other drinks procured in the surrounding villages was a cause of much, if not all the disease. In one set of cases the milk-supply for the mess had been procured from a neighbouring village in which the cows were kept and milked under most insanitary conditions. In another case it was ascertained that several men of the 17th Lancers who contracted enteric fever has refused to use the goats' milk milked at the barracks, and had instead taken cows' milk from the bazaar. From Umballa the same experience is narrated, and the body of evidence which points to the necessity of a rigid inspection of the surroundings of milch-cattle stables is large. Enough does not seem to have been made of the instances in which enteric fever is absent from cantonments. What special conditions, for example, can be detected in Aden to account for the fact that no case of the disease has occurred there since 1883? It would be unscientific to complain of the Bengal Commission for not having come to any definite conclusion regarding the causation of enteric fever, but it is nevertheless a disappointing thing that they should have told us little more than that medical officers seem too much in a hurry to set down as enteric fever what may often be in reality simple remittent or continuing fever.

THE narrow escape from total loss of the "City of Paris," with her living freight of over 1,000 souls, will again call attention to the question as to whether the immense speed attained by the American liners is consistent with safety, and may do a good deal to check the fast-rising popularity of the Inman and International Lines. The City of Paris holds the "records" for ocean racing. In May last she made the voyage between Queenstown and Sandy Hook in 5 days 23 hours, covering a distance of 2,788 knots. In July she took 3 minutes more to make the same passage, but in the following month she reduced her time by four hours. For three consecutive days on the voyage she steamed over 500 knots a day. For those amongst us who are satisfied with being carried to Aden, 1,660 miles, in five days, the following summaries of the time of the City of Paris may be of interest:—

	May.		July.	August.
First day	445	knots.........	438.........	432
Second day	445	....	500.........	493
Third day.........	492	....	491.........	502
Fourth day	504	....	496.........	506
Fifth day.........	505	....	492.........	509
Sixth day.........	398	....	380.........	346

The nearest approach to the "record" of the "City of Paris" was made by the Cunard steamer "Etruria" in 1888, when she performed the voyage in 6 days, 1 hour, and 47 minutes. Our Trans-Atlantic cousins are full of go, and do not care to waste time in the voyage between London and New York. Speed they maintain is compatible with seaworthiness and safety. Certainly the immunity from accident enjoyed by the greyhounds of the Atlantic bears out this theory, but this immunity is attained by the exercise of the most constant care and watchfulness on the part of all on board. The strain falls more on those employed in the engine-room than on deck. It is simply marvellous that fewer accidents like the one that happened to the City of Paris do not occur more often. That they are so rare is a tribute to the skill of Englishmen as marine engineers, and to the high standard demanded of engineer officers in the mercantile marine. It is mainly to the care and scientific knowledge of these gentlemen that our ocean voyages are carried out in safety, but our letters of thanks too often ignore them entirely, and refer only to the social attentions of the captain, the purser, and the gentleman who soothes the sufferings of the fair sex.

THE Bombay Millowners' Association yesterday arrived unanimously at the resolution which they have for some time since been urged to take in regard to short time. For three months from the 15th of the present month the mills will close for eight days in each month, the only condition attached to their decision being that not fewer than forty shall act upon it. As more than fifty mills were represented in yesterday's vote, it may be anticipated that this condition will be complied with. A much stronger feeling in favour of short time prevails in the trade now than prevailed at the time of the previous meeting, and we are sure that for their reputation's sake as well as in the interests of the local industry, those who were yielding on that occasion will stand to their bargain this time. An excellent case for short time was made out yesterday, and no one seemed to doubt that it is a wise and necessary course under the circumstances of the trade.

THE *St. James's Gazette* which arrived by yesterday's mail has the following:—"The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Dr. John Nugent, who has just retired from the Chief Inspectorship of Lunatic Asylums in Ireland, after forty-three years' service." Sir John Nugent is the father of Mr. John Nugent, C. S., Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government. As Dr. Nugent is personally known to many Irishmen in the services in India, this announcement of the knighthood conferred on him for long and valuable public service will give widespread satisfaction.

LORD REAY left for Poona from the Victoria Terminus by the 11 o'clock train last night. His Excellency was accompanied on the journey by Colonel the Hon'ble N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, and Captain Forbes, Aide-de-Camp. His Excellency is expected to return to Bombay by the early morning train to-morrow.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Lady Reay, last evening laid the foundation-stone of the Madressa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, a site for which has been granted by Government, opposite the Victoria Terminus. Mr. Budrudin Tyebjee, in requesting his Excellency to lay the foundation-stone gave a history of the origin of the institution; and Lord Reay, before proceeding to lay the stone, congratulated the Mahomedan community on that happy beginning, and appealed to the Chiefs and Princes of India to assist in the founding of an institution, which had for its object the education and enlightenment of Mahomedan boys on Mahomedan principles.

AT a meeting of the Mill-owners' Association yesterday the following important resolution was agreed to:—That we, the mill-owners and mill-agents here present, hereby agree to stop our spinning mills during eight days a month for the three months following the 15th of April, and that the weaving department under our charge during that period shall not spin any bundling yarns for eight days a month, or what shall be considered an equivalent thereof by stopping our entire weaving department four days a month. The days of stoppage to be, as far as possible, Saturdays and Sundays. This agreement only to be binding on the signatories in the event of forty or more mills in the town and neighbourhood of Bombay agreeing to the above conditions, and intimation of the same having been given by the Secretary of the Millowners' on or before the 15th of April.

A USEFUL service has been performed by the National Indian Association in drawing up a list of our Indian fellow-subjects now in England as residents, visitors, and students, writes the *Overland Mail*. The residents include several gentlemen engaged in commercial and professional pursuits, and one gentlemen, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, whose occupation, we believe, consists of trying to obtain a seat in the House of Commons. Three years ago the number of natives of India in the United Kingdom was 160; at the present moment it is 207, exclusive of some half a score or so of Parsee and Hindoo ladies. Fifty-three out of the 207 hail from Bengal, 63 from Bombay, 13 from Madras, 20 from the North-West Provinces, 31 from the Punjab, 5 from the Central Provinces, 10 from his Highness the Nizam's dominions, 5 from Kattywar, 3 from Baroda, and 4 from Burma. That as many as 45 belong to the intelligent and enterprising Parsee community will not cause any surprise, observes our contemporary, but some of our readers will be astonished to learn that the Mahomedan contingent reaches the remarkable figure of 54—more than half of the total Hindoo contribution. This may, we suppose, be taken as an encouraging sign of the educational awakening that has recently manifested itself among the Moslems of India.

REMITTANCES on India for 40,00,000rs. were offered on March 12, and 23,20,000rs. were applied for, viz.:—In bills, 70,000rs., at prices ranging from 1s 4 15-16d. to 1s. 5 1-16d.; and in transfers, 22,50,000rs., at prices ranging from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 5 3-32d. The amounts accepted were 60,000rs. in bills, and 20,50,000rs. in transfers, distributed as follows:—Bills on Calcutta, 40,000rs., at an average of 1s. 5·029d.; Bombay, 10,000rs., at an average of 1s. 5·0625d.; and Madras, 10,000rs., at an average of 1s. 5·0625d.; and in transfers on Calcutta, 3,00,000rs., at an average of 1s. 5·0625d.; Bombay, 12,00,000rs., at an average of 1s. 5·075d.; and Madras, 5,50,000rs., at an average of 1s. 5·0625d.; tenders for bills at 1s. 5d. and for telegraphic transfers at 1s. 5. 1-16d. and above receiving in full. Bills on Bombay for 10,000rs. were afterwards specially sold at 1s. 5d., besides transfers for 100,000rs. on Calcutta at 1s. 5 1-16d. The remittances for 41,60,000rs. sold during the week produced 298,195l., while the bills and transfers for 20,64,21,638rs., disposed of between April 1 and March 11, realised 14,212,827l.

THE following Parliamentay papers were issued the week the mail left:—1. Return of information from foreign countries relative to the assaying and hall-marking of gold and silver wares. Replies to the questions asked in July last have been received from twelve European countries and from the United States. The return gives a mass of information on the practice as to assaying and marking of gold and silver goods, the standards prevailing, the method of ascertaining the quality the compulsory marking of such goods, the laws relating to the sale of foreign manufactured wares, and the duties payable upon imported goods. 2, Copy of despatch, No. 52 of 1889, from the Government of India (dated Simla, Aug. 3, 1889), relative to the appointment of Mr. Barnes as a member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, called for by Mr. Bradlaugh.

IN these days almost every new poet begins with the ballad form, and Mr. Rudyard Kipling, a young Anglo-Indian, whose productions have begun to appear with astonishing frequency in the literary reviews and magazines, is no exception to the general rule. Unlike Rossetti and his followers, however (says the *Globe*), he does not attempt to reproduce the old subjects, but deals with such matters of ordinary modern life as soldiering, with which he appears to have a very intimate acquaintance. Great things are predicted of him, and perhaps if the first energetic outpourings of youth do not, as so often happens in similar cases, leave him exhausted, he will make a mark.

"FATHER" Ignatius (about whose death so many conflicting rumours were in circulation a few weeks ago) has now assumed the more exalted title of "Abbot." On St David's Day his church was illuminated with [illegible] wax candles and innumerable small t[illegible] and three new monks were received into th[illegible]community. The "Abbot" was gorgeously apparelled in cloth of gold, "and the new monks having taken a vow of celibacy, obedience, and poverty, laid on their backs on the floor of the church." A funeral pall was placed over them, and the "Abbot" read the Burial Service. A black curtain was next drawn across the church, hiding everything from the congregation, and when it was withdrawn it was seen that the head of each was encircled with a wreath.

THE non-appearance of the Duchess of Fife at the Drawing Room was a great disappointment, as it was understood she was to attend to be presented by the Princess of Wales. Just at the last moment (says the *World*) it was thought advisable that she should remain at home in order to avoid fatigue, in view of an interesting event not very distant.

MR. CUST, the new member for the Stamford District, is credited with the distinction of being the original of "Freddie Ducane" in Miss Broughton's clever novel, "Dr. Cupid."

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE PORTUGUESE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

The results of the Portuguese elections yesterday how a strong majority in favour of the Government.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, MARCH 31.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the morning of the 9th inst., arrived here on the 20th.

KURRACHEE, MARCH 31.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Labourdonnais, having left here on Sunday at 4 p.m., is expected to reach Bombay to-morrow morning.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market was quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 3d.
8½ „ „	6s. 5d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅜d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 9-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅜
3 per cent. French Rentes	88
4 per cent. Rupee paper	70¼
4½ per cent. „	71½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	43⅞d. per oz.

THE *Athenæum* says :—It is reported from Simla that Colonel Hammond has been instructed by Sir Frederick Roberts to prepare for publication an abridged and expurgated edition of the 'History of the Second Afghan War,' which was compiled by Capt. S. Pasfield Oliver, R. A., under the orders and supervision of the late Sir Charles MacGregor, when that officer was Quartermaster-General in India, at least six years ago. It will be remembered that the original history was printed in six volumes by the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's department at Simla and Calcutta, but was suppressed ; and it was made official, and marked "strictly confidential."

THE Secretary of State for India has had occasion recently to call attention to the great difference in the prices paid for Cavalry remounts in the Bombay native army, writes the Lahore military paper. One regiment pays as much as Rs. 364 for a remount, while another pays only Rs. 195. It is true that the latter, the 8th Bombay cavalry, is a Sind regiment, and so can get remounts at a cheaper rate than the former, the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, which is now stationed at Poona. Still we think that some plan might be adopted which would ensure that a more uniform rate should be paid, resulting in a reduction of the high price given by some of the regiments.

ACCORDING to *Truth*, "the insignia of the Bath, which has hitherto been made of gold, is in future to be merely silver-gilt. The representatives of deceased Knights of the Bath always returned their insignia until the Crimean War period, when for some reason or other, it was ordered by the House of Commons to be retained, which thus proved a costly piece of nonsense for the country. In most cases the representatives of a deceased Knight took his insignia to the Queen's jeweller, and sold it to him ; the result being that it was later on supplied to another Knight, and the same insignia might serve for several, each one being given it to keep, but the heirs invariably preferred to convert it into cash. It was a very nice arrangement for the Knights, and not unprofitable to the jeweller, but expensive for the taxpayers. In future the insignia will be made by a Birmingham firm, in scores, by contract. *Truth* hears from Vienna that a sprightly she-diplomatist at that capital created quite a sensation recently at a party, by asking the Papal Nuncio to allow her to inspect the diamond cross which he wore round his neck. This was rather startling, but the polite prelate took off the jewel and handed it to the Protestant lady, who proceeded to place it round her own neck, and she did not return it until she had admired herself in a mirror. The Nuncio and the other Catholics were horrified by her levity, which they regarded as rank sacrilege.

THE "count-out" on Friday, 7th ult., according to Mr. Labouchere, was entirely the fault of the Government. During the dinner-hour there are very few members in the House of Commons, no matter on what the debate turns, for the simple reason that it is impossible to dine and to be there at the same time. At half-past eight the bell rang for a count. It was a Government night and a Government motion. When this is the case, the Opposition members, who are in the dining-room or elsewhere within the sound of the bell, do not leave what they may be doing, to enter the House. But the Government members do, for the Government is bound to "keep the House." On this occasion they did not. At most twenty entered the House. To assert, therefore, either that the fault was due alike to the Government and to the Opposition, or that the paucity of Liberal members "counted" at half-past eight proves that the debate was languishing, is nothing but the usual attempt of Tory and Liberal Unionist organs to hoodwink the constituencies by means of their ordinary *suppressio veri et suggestio falsi.*

ONE of the proposals that was laid before the Merchandise Marks Committee, says the *Englishman*, was that while the standard length of grey yarn should be retained at 840 yards, an allowance of ten yards should be made in respect of the of the average length. That is to say, that the description should not be treated as false if the average length did not fall short of 830 yards. But as the regular custom of the trade in England is to require that the hank of grey yarn shall be 840 yards, it follows that the acceptance of the proposal would have the effect of creating an invidious distinction between the English and Indian markets. Spinners would, of course, make up yarn for India of the shorter length. The Committee, therefore, were unable to accept the proposal. Again, in the case of dyed yarn, it was strongly urged that the full length of 840 yards should not be required, some allowance being necessary for shrinkage in dyeing. Opinions differ greatly as to the amount of shrinkage that takes place, and it is shown by the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce that the shrinkage actually varies much with the process employed and the colour of the dye, blue dye yarn losing about three per cent., and red dye yarn only about one-half per cent. Moreover, the Chambers of Commerce of Glasgow and Manchester have arranged to have careful experiments made and to recommend a variation in the case of each dyed yarn. The Committee, therefore, suggests that the joint recommendation of these Chambers should be accepted by the Government of India, and that meanwhile a variation of three per cent. should be allowed.

A KHOJA contractor from Bombay has proceeded to Goa with the intention of taking the contract for running steam-launches.

COUNT VON MOLTKE is among the defeated candidates in Berlin. An interesting episode occurred when Prince Bismarck appeared at the poll. All present rose from their seats, even the Socialists, with the exception of one, who remained sitting with his cigar in his mouth. Prince Bismarck gave his vote saying, "Well, this is probably the last time that I vote." The chairman of the Election Committee answered, "We hope your Highness will still for many years enjoy your present vigour." Whereupon the Chancellor replied, "Why, I am seventy-five, and at my age five years are a very long space of time."

THE Sultan of Johore, who is now staying at Frankfort, after several months' successful treatment at Carlsbad, will go to London to pay his respects to the Queen, and then proceed to India *via* Berlin, Vienna, and the Suez Canal.

THE *Daily Graphic* of March 8, to hand by yesterday's mail, gives some illustrations of "Lady Dufferin's work in India." Among the woodcuts is an excellent sketch of the Cama Hospital in Bombay.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 14.

ALL the political talk this week is concentrated on the surprises which Lord Randolph Churchill has bestowed upon us. On Monday the sole topic of conversation in the clubs was the singular dinner party, given by the noble Lord at the Junior Carlton on Saturday. On Wednesday and ever since people have spoken of nothing except his extraordinary attack on his former colleagues, the front Ministerial bench. The convivial gathering at the flourishing Conservative Club in Pall Mall was held in honour of the Prince of Wales, who does not often dine at political clubs, and the guests invited by Lord Randolph included, besides two Irish Judges, five Home Rulers, Mr. Jennings, M.P., whom it would be difficult to classify, Mr. George Lewis (Mr. Parnell's Solicitor), and Mr. Henry Lucy of the *Daily News!* The Home Rulers were Sir William Harcourt, who the other day was denouncing his host up-hill and down dale for his "bumptiousness" and other unpleasant characteristics. Mr. Frank Lockwood, Q.C., Mr. Asquith, Q.C., and Mr. Richard Power, M.P., the principal whips of the Irish party. A man surely may choose his own guests, but some strong remarks have been made about the political complexion of the gentlemen assembled by Lord Randolph to meet the Heir-Apparent. "Did the Prince know who were to be there ?" I heard one horrified Tory ask, in utter forgetfulness of the rule that his Royal Highness always knows beforehand who are to have the honour of sitting down with him. Another well-known follower of Lord Salisbury remarked in my hearing that he very much feared that an illustrious personage was losing all his old *savoir faire.* On the other hand, some persons regard his presence among Lord Randolph's guests as an illustration of the tact for which he has always been noted. Individually the guests were unexceptionable. Some of them occasionally dine at Marlborough House, and even the Irish whip is a member of one of the clubs which the Prince of Wales frequents.

The gossip about the Randolphian feast has however been quite thrown into the shade by the exciting events that happened in the House of Commons on Tuesday night. Various accounts, mainly apocryphal, have been put forward to explain the rupture between Lord Randolph and his man Friday—I beg pardon—his henchman, Mr. Jennings. It is, however, generally believed that although the latter might have been astonished at the severity of the tone adopted by his leader, he was not unacquainted with the intention of Lord Randolph Churchill to resume the debate on the main question. But whether he was or not is a matter of no great public interest. Mr. Jennings, who seems to resent the inference that he derives his opinions from Lord Randolph Churchill, is not an important personage in the political world, and now that he has parted company with the member for South Paddington is not unlikely to sink into his original comparative obscurity. It is much more to the purpose to know what the effect of Lord Randolph's last move will be on the situation and on his own prospects. Under the influence of the harangue to which the Ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer treated the House, Liberals ran about saying that Lord Randolph had inflicted a blow on the Government from which they could not recover. Such language may be exaggerated, but if the Ministerialists really thought that they were not a penny the worse for Lord Randolph's curses they would not be quite so angry as they are. On more than one previous occasion when his lordship had taken what he euphemistically styles an independent line, he has had to submit to the reproaches of those who looked upon him as almost a traitor. But nothing to equal the present indignation of loyal Conservatives has occurred before. To find a parallel we must go back to the passion aroused in the breasts of staunch followers of Mr. Gladstone by the action of Mr. Chamberlain in separating himself from his former political friend. The *Standard* wishes Lord Randolph to be drummed out of the party. He has "no further right," says the leading organ of the Conservatives, "to be regarded as a member of the Unionist party." "Let him go over to the men who cheer him. He has forfeited all title to the respect of honest Conservatives." We hear of a movement hostile to Lord Randolph among his constituents in Paddington, and in the principal Conservative Club at Birmingham a requisition calling upon the committee to convene a meeting to consider his conduct is being signed. So strong is the feeling against him that a great political demonstration which he was to have addressed somewhere in the Eastern Counties is to be abandoned. The average Conservative, the strong party man, tells you, without a moment's hesitancy, that Lord Randolph has done for himself this time, and he applauds the reported refusal of the Conservative members sitting about their former idol to procure him a tumbler of water to quench his thirst. The more reflecting members of the party are however beginning to see that the thing has been carried a trifle too far. They see no reason to suppose that Lord Randolph is inclined to follow the advice of the *Standard* and cross over to the other side of the House. They ask themselves what will be their position should the Government be as Lord Randolph holds, tottering on the brink of a precipice. When the final crash comes, who will be the more popular man in the Conservative party—Mr. Balfour or Lord Randolph ? These are some of the questions that cool-headed Conservatives are putting to themselves just now, and if the series of bye-elections now pending—Stoke-upon-Trent, the Ayr Burghs, Hawick, &c.,—should produce results similar to those of St. Pancras and Stamford, where the Conservative majority has been reduced from upwards of 1,100 in 1885 to 282, we may expect a further decrease of the hatred evinced against Lord Randolph by men who a few years ago almost worshipped him, and may still do so if the fortunes of war should turn in his favour. Even the *St. James's Gazette*, which is as bitter against Lord Randolph as it is possible to be, admits that a good deal of the talk now being indulged in may prove to be nonsensical. The able evening journal reminds its readers that like Mr. Gladstone, Lord Randolph has a wonderful capacity for "popping up" again.

The success of the manœuvre by which Mr. Jennings's amendment was prevented from falling to the ground is generally attributed to the generalship of Mr. Labouchere. Soon after Lord Randolph's speech the senior member for Northampton might have been seen engaged in close conversation with the member for Barrow. I never saw Mr. Labouchere looking so happy. On ordinary occasions his cheeks are pale and he wears—I suppose it is assumed—a melancholy cast of countenance. On this occasion his face was flushed with excitement, his eyes had a peculiar twinkle, and his smile was the reverse of sickly. Both mentally and physically there is a wonderful difference between these two notable members, but they seem nevertheless to be very friendly. Perhaps their political comradeship is to be explained by the fact that human beings are supposed to admire in others the qualities in which they are themselves deficient. Although the Government defeated Mr. Gladstone's amendment by the respectable number of 71, and Mr. Caine's by 62, all the fighting over the Special Commission is not at an end. Some say that it is only just beginning. The next move of the enemy, it is believed, will be in connection with the proposed inquiry into the complicity of the Ministry with the *Times.* At the present moment the prospects of the principal Government measures are not particularly brilliant.

The selection of Sir John Gorst to be the principal British Plenipotentiary at the Berlin Labour Conference is cavilled at in many quarters, but the Under-Secretary is a remarkably able man, and with such colleagues as he has got he cannot go far wrong. Sir W. Houldsworth's name excites no enthusiasm, but Mr. D. Dale is an ideal representative. The Government have shown great wisdom in selecting Mr. T. Burt, M.P., as one of the delegates. Mr. Burt has been truly described as one of Nature's gentlemen, and I shall be greatly surprised if he does not create a favourable impression in Berlin. Many will regret that Mr. John Burns was not also chosen as one of the delegates, but after the prominent part taken by the leader of the Dock Strike in the protest against the treatment of political prisoners in Russia his appointment for international reasons was out of the question. Sir James Fergusson will represent the India Office in the House of Commons during Sir John Gorst's absence.

We have not, it seems, heard the last of the Crawford case. Mr. Bradlaugh has given notice of his intention to refer in the House of Commons to the charges against the late Commissioner, and the circumstances under which the Mamlatdars were induced to give evidence before the Poona Commission. The hon. member will move "that an humble address be presented to her Majesty praying that she will disallow the Indian Indemnity Act, 1889, on the ground that it does not give effect to the solemn pledge made on behalf of the Government of India." I believe that Mr. Bradlaugh's resolve to direct public attention to this matter was only come to a few days ago, and so far it is not known who will second the motion.

Sir Joseph Pease has postponed his motion respecting the Indian Opium trade until the 1st of April, which it is to be feared will be considered by some irreverent critics of the worthy Baronet a very suitable day.

Her Majesty has been favoured with Queen's weather on the occasion of her second visit this year to the Metropolis. Large numbers of people have been tempted out of doors by the mildness of the atmosphere, and the brilliant sunshine. The Mall is crowded with men and woman watching the gorgeous equipages, on the way to the Drawing-room at Buckingham Palace. That stern moralist, Mr. Labouchere, professes to be shocked that the Sovereign should be holding her court during Lent, but there has been no departure this year from the usual custom, and the editor of *Truth* does not find many to agree with him.

The telegrams from Bombay reporting the magnificent farewell demonstrations in honour of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been read with great interest here. Simultaneously with the arrival of the accounts of the *tamasha* in your city, the sad news was received of the sad fate that has overtaken his Royal Highness's Treasurer and Comptroller, Sir Howard Elphinstone. The intelligence, we are told, this morning has caused the deepest regret to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Court, by whom he was greatly esteemed. The melancholy tidings must have cast a gloom over the Duke of Connaught's last moments in Bombay.

In the House of Lords on Monday Viscount Sidmouth will ask Lord Cross whether any progress has been made in the construction of the Government docks at Bombay since his last statement in Parliament on the subject ; whether any correspondence with the Bombay Government, bearing on the subject can be laid on the table of the House, and to move accordingly.

Viscount Cross's Councils Bill quietly passsed through Committee in the Upper House yesterday afternoon. His Lordship was in a yielding frame of mind, and accepted not only Lord Northbrook's amendment widening the scope of the measure to some extent but also one from Lord Herschell enlarging the powers of the provincial as distinct from the supreme legislatures. Lord Stanley of Alderley's proposed addition to clause 2 with regard to the class of questions to be asked was not pressed. The words he wished to be added were as follows :—"Provided also that rules made under this Act shall not prohibit questions being asked relating to complaints respecting alleged acts of maladministration within British territory." Viscount Cross pointed out that if the amendment were passed it would not limit the discretion of the members of the Government to decline to give any answers that might be injurious to the public service. In the course of his remarks on Lord Northbrook's amendment Viscount Cross made use of an observation that has excited some comment here. A further advantage, he said, would result from the insertion of the words proposed by Lord Northbrook, and it was that they would give some satisfaction to the people of India—"a point that was not always thought of." We may expect to find this self-depreciatory phrase reproduced by Mr. Bradlaugh in the other House. The *Standard*, which for such an excellent and important paper is singularly ill-informed on Indian matters, published yesterday in prominent type the following announcement :—"We understand that when the India Councils Bill reaches the House of Commons the Radicals will make an effort to alter its character by providing for the introduction of the representative element. It is understood that this proposal will receive considerable support in the Front Opposition bench." If by "the Radicals" is meant the little party of which Mr. Bradlaugh is the head, the paragraph is probably not altogether without foundation, but the statement about the Front Opposition bench must be taken with a large grain of salt. If the Indian reformers are calculating upon receiving in the immediate future any "considerable support" from the Liberal leaders above the gangway, the hope is almost certain to be a vain one. It is believed that the line adopted by the *Speaker*, to the disappointment of Mr. Bradlaugh and his friends, accurately represents the views of the official Liberal chiefs. As to the leaders below the gangway, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Jacoby, the Hon. Philip, and the rest, we have no evidence that any of these aspiring gentlemen are even aware of the existence of the Congress movement. I am not in the secrets of the Indian party in the House of Commons, but I should say that their attitude towards Viscount Cross's unheroic Bill will be rather that of uncompromising hostility than that of friendly criticism. A very distinguished supporter of the National Congress outside Parliament who has had frequent conversations with the Secretary of State on this subject expressed to me a few days ago his firm belief that the measure would not be passed by the House of Commons during the present Session. I am not aware on what he based this prediction ; but he is hardly the kind of man who would make random assertions. However we shall probably not have to wait very long before ascertaining what course is adopted unless the consideration of the Bill is deferred until Sir John Gorst's return from Berlin. The Report of the Lord's amendments is to be received on Monday.

It is stated that Mr. Henniker Heaton is content to receive written replies to the prodigious number of questions regarding ocean penny postage with which he has recently crowded the notice paper ; but on Monday he is to ask Mr. Raikes whether his attention has been called to a letter, dated the 16th of April, 1889, and sent by the Secretary of State for India in Council to the member for Canterbury which contains these words : "Viscount Cross would view with much satisfaction any reduction in the postal rates between England and India. . . Such a reduction, if made would be made mainly, though not exclusively, in the interests of England and of the English community in India." Mr. Henniker Heaton wishes to know whether Mr. Raikes intends to take action so as to reduce the postal rates to India.

There is one person at all events not perfectly satisfied with the report of the Government of India published in a Parliamentary paper this week on Mr. Beames's conduct. Sir George Campbell is to ask on Monday whether the statement of the Indian Government that Mr. Beames "had violated the rules which forbid members of the Civil Service from borrowing money within their official jurisdiction, and not in consequence of any imputations affecting his private character, or the performance of his official duties" means that in the view of that Government the borrowing money from Natives within his jurisdiction would not affect the private character of a civil servant or the due performance of his official duties.

Many of your readers will be glad to learn that Sir Henry Havelock Allen has taken up the question of the injustice done to those who took part in the Zhob Valley Expedition of 1884. This evening he asks whether the Secretary of State and the Government of India will consider the claims of the force to the Frontier Medal "as a recognition of the valuable services rendered by that force, exposed to much sickness and hardship in restoring order amongst the tribes of the Zhob Valley, after their defeat at the action of Dowlutzai, and considering that the frontier medal has been recently granted to the Huzara and Sikkim Expeditions, and that the warm approval of the Government of India was awarded to the Quetta Field Force." It is to be hoped rather than expected that the reply will be satisfactory.

MEMORIAL TO H. E. LADY REAY FROM THE WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

THE following is a further list of subscriptions promised towards a fund which has been started with the object of commemorating in some suitable manner, the gratitude of the women of Bombay to H. E. Lady Reay, for the interest she has taken in their wealfare during the last five years. It is at present proposed that the memorial should take the form of a bust or statue of Lady Reay, to be erected in some public place, but this will depend upon the total amount collected.

Subscriptions may be paid direct into the Bank of Bombay to the Lady Reay Memorial Fund Account, or to any of the following ladies :—

Mrs. Sassoon, President of the Committee
Mrs. Budroodin Tyebjee
Mrs. Ollivant
Mrs. Jehangir D. Framjee
Mrs. Yorke Smith
Mrs. Da Rozario
Mrs. E. Khote
Mrs. Da Gama
} Hon. Secretaries.

	Rs.
Amount of the first list	1,945
The following are further subscriptions :—	
Rani Saheb of Goudal	1,000
Lady Ali Shah	200
Princess Samatsingji of Palitana	125
Mrs. Nowrojee N. Wadia	100
Mrs. A. H. Wadia	100
Mrs. K. M. Heeramaneck	100
The Rani of Akalkote	100
Lady Pherozebai	51
Mrs. Alston	50
Mrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee	50
Mrs. R. M. Sayani	50
Mrs. John Moore	50
Mrs. G. Geary	50
Lady J. Jejeebhoy	50
Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy	50
Mrs. James Jardine	50
Mrs. Ollivant	30
Mrs. Montugue Turner	30
Mrs. Gunpatrao Bhasker	30
Mrs. Dosabhoy Framjee	25
Miss N. Maneckjee	25
Mrs. Bapty	25
Mrs C. M. Cursetjee	25
Miss Maneckji Cursetjee	25
Mrs. John Maidment	25
Miss L. P. de Rozario	25
Mrs. Da Gama	25
Mrs. Raoji V. J. Sunkersett	25
Mrs. S. Khote	25
Mr. Ellapa Balaram	25
Mrs. J. K Jamsetji	21
Mrs. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee	20
Mrs. R. S. Campbell	20
L. C. M.	20
Mrs. W. Marshall Webb	20
Mrs. Squires	20
Mrs. M. N. Banajee	20
Mrs. F. Leao	20
Mrs. A de Ga	20
Miss D. J. Jeejeebhoy	20
Mrs. Uloth	20
Mrs. Casidass Amerchund	15
Mrs. Tarachund Sitaram	15
Mrs. K. M. Patell	15
Mrs. K. R. Cama	15
Mrs. D. N. Davar	15
Miss Maneckji Shapoorji	11
Mr. A. S. Sassoon	10
Mrs. Jumnadass Koshaldass	10
Mrs. Toolsidass Bugwandass	10
L. G.	10
M. A. C.	10
Mrs. K. M. Seth	10
Mrs. Hart	10
Miss Forrest	10
Mrs. E. P. Smith	10
Mrs. Langley	10
Mrs. Merriman	10
Lady Morland	10
Mrs. Hughes	10
Miss K. R. Cama	10
Miss F. K. Cama	10
Miss F Maidment	10
Mrs. F. Maidment	10
Miss E. Walke	10
Miss M. L. Valladares	10
Miss K. M. de Ga	10
Mrs. E. F. Viegas	10
Miss C. de Silva	10
Mrs. Rehmubhoy Allana	10
Mrs. Gulam Hussein Allana	10
Mrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim	10
Mrs. Husseinbhoy Visram	10
Mrs. Fazulbhoy Visram	10
Mrs. N. G. Chandavarkar	10
Vinayakrao G. Bhasker	10
Mrs. L. G. A. de Souza	10
Mrs. H. Rowbotham	10
Mrs. D. H. Wadia	5
Mrs. I. V. Coutinho	5
J. W.	5
Mrs. Shantarem Narayen	5
Total Rs.	5,123

There will be a meeting of the Ladies' Committee at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, April 2, at Mrs. Budrudin Tyabji's bungalow, Somerset House, Breach Candy.

THE HONOURABLE R. M. SAYANI TESTIMONIAL FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Amo[illegible] subscribed	3,673	0
The f[illegible] been subscribed :—		
Heerjee[illegible] Jama[illegible]	50	4
Dhuru[illegible] Moon[illegible]	25	4
Abdulla Moonum[illegible]	25	4
Ibrahi[illegible]	51	0
Karm[illegible]	25	4
Noor [illegible]	51	4
Hassu[illegible] Bhunda[illegible]	101	0
Meherally Mahomed [illegible]	25	0
Allarakhiabhoy Sewjee	15	0
Sherifbhoy Moloobhoy & Co.	35	4
Mukhi Sadack Haji	125	0
Ism[illegible] Gangji & Co.	26	4
Val[illegible] Gangji	25	4
Haji Karmali Haji Boga	15	4
Khakibhoy Homani	25	4
Haji Allarakhia Nathoo	25	4
Moonumbhoy Gangji	25	0
Bhundali and Esmal Sewjee	25	0
Heerjee Dharsey & Co.	50	4
Peerbhoy Samjee	10	4
Ismal Peereydina	10	4
Moladina Bhaledina	10	4
Mahomedbhoy Sajun	25	4
Mohamedbhoy Merali & Co.	25	4
Meheralli Mohamed Patel	50	4
Kasam Nanji Chinikamvalla	10	0
Total Rs.	887	8
Grand Total	4,560	8

ABDALA M. DHARAMSI,
ISMAL JAN MOHAMED,
MEHRALLI MOHAMED PATEL,
Honorary Secretaries.

28th March, 1890.

H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RECEPTION FUND.

THE following sum has been paid into the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the above Fund :—

	Rs.	
The Bombay Municipality	10,000	0
Amount previously acknowledged	31,751	13
Rs.	41,751	13
Amount promised but not yet paid into the Bank	105	0
Grand Total Rs.	41,856	13

March 31.

THE medal struck by Mr. J. W. Palmer, of 281, Strand, in commemoration of the jubilee of the Penny Postage Stamp, has been accepted by Mr. Gladstone, who writes to Mr. Palmer to say that he "views with satisfaction the effort made to commemorate a measure that has been a real blessing to mankind at large." The portrait of the Queen represents Her Majesty in the present year of grace, and is suggested by Mr. Palmer as an alternative portrait for that now in use on the current issues of postage stamps, on which the Queen is represented as she was exactly fifty years ago. The medal has been accepted by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family, the Marquis of Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Cecil Raikes, the Postmaster General.

THE HORSE SHOW.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED.)

THIS interesting show came to an end on Saturday last. The promoters reduced the price of admission to two annas on this day, and thus enabled many thousands to enjoy the outing with their children and families. The committee also offered special prizes for driving and jumping. For the former the competitions were practically the same as on the earlier days. Z. Sha added a well-appointed dog-cart and waler and Dr. Boyd's team of blacks was in time to compete. Much amusement was caused by a diminutive pony being driven round in a small carriage. The pony could not have been much over a yard high. In the jumping competition for horses there were several new entries. Dr. Boyd taking two from his team, had them ridden in turn by Mr. Kenny, the Australian rough rider. Then followed a three-years-old waler belonging to Kendall, and ridden by Wool. Lapwing, the taker of the first prize on Wednesday, was ridden by his owner. Great Scott again competed, as did Cutchi, ridden by a native. Mr. Bentink's Growler refused the first fence, a thing unknown in the hunting field. Dr. Boyd's mare Cinderella was awarded first prize, although many preferred the graceful performance of Mr. Kendall's mare Minne-Haha, who earned the second prize. Lapwing jumped as well as ever, but lacked the skill of his former rider, and had to be content with third place after being run very close by Mr. Boileau's arab. In show jumping, provided a horse can jump, the fewer times it has to jump the better its chance is. Horses that have jumped for years invariably brush bush fences, as by experience they know that they can do so with impunity. Whereas the new pupil clears every thing, partly through fear of what may be the other side. This was on Saturday exemplified by Great Scott, who on his ninth turn over the hurdle nearly knocked it and his rider over.

For the Pony Jumping Competition Meblat did not appear. Mr. Warden cleared most of the fences well, but lost points at the hurdle for reasons given above. Lotus again jumped well, and was rewarded with first prize. Then the prize-winners amongst the horses were paraded. It was at once apparent why the judges selected Queen of Clubs as the winner amongst the English exhibits. The mare looked quite different walking round the yard to what she did standing in her stall. The young stock from the Native States was most interesting. The youngsters carried themselves with pride and dignity, and presented such a contrast to the knock-kneed, goose-rumped, country-bred yearlings one is accustomed to see in mofussil villages. It was intended that these diplomas should have been signed by Prince Albert Victor before his departure, but it could not be so arranged. Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, C.I.E., thanked her Excellency for attending, and brought prominently to notice in a few words how much the success of the whole show was due to the labors of the committee, and to the great interest taken by the Native States. In fact on these two things the whole show practically depended.

THE CHINA COTTON MARKET.

MR. JAMASJEE's cotton circular, dated Hong kong, March 12, says :—During the first part of the past fortnight, dealers and speculators continued to operate on previous terms, and a fair business resulted in superior and desirable threads of all counts, the comparatively smaller arrivals helping to keep up a steady tone in the market. Subsequently demand has greatly subsided, owing to unfavourable advices from the interior, and holders have freely submitted to a concession in prices of 25 to 50 cents per bale, in order to induce business, the market closing weak. Certain special favourite chops are quoted 50 cents to a dollar per bale over previous rates, owing to absence of stock. There has been a smaller demand for No. 20s, confined only to a few superior spinnings, whose prices are unchanged. Other descriptions are freely offered at about 50 cents under previous rates, without finding buyers. A moderate business has been done in No. 16s on previous terms, superior threads being in greater request. No. 12s generally have been in moderate demand, prices showing an improvement of about 25 cents per bale in the prices of certain suitable chops, owing to very short supplies. There being considerable stocks of No. 10s in the hands of dealers and speculators, the demand has fallen off. A concession in prices of about 50 cents per bale, has resulted in a fair business in superior suitable threads, the market closing weak A fair demand has prevailed for superior descriptions of No. 8s which show an improvement of 25 to 50 cents per bale in prices ; medium and inferior qualities being in very little inquiry. No. 6s are largely wanted, and the market being bare of stocks, prices are quoted 50 cents to one dollar per bale higher than before. Nos. 14s, 18s, 22s, 24s, 30s, and 40s still continue out of demand. During the fortnight arrivals 5,953 bales, sales 6,953 bales. Shipments to Coast Ports, 288 bales ; and unsold stock 18,685 bales. Direct shipments for Japan 700 bales, for Shanghai 3,800 bales. Owing to large stocks in the hands of the Chinese, and abundant supplies, the demand for yarn has latterly subsided in Shanghai. Best spinnings were steady, but common qualities have been neglected. Latest advices from the Coast Ports report the markets to be depressed. There has not been much doing in the Japan markets, and prices had a weakening tendency.

HINDU MILLIONAIRES AND PUBLIC CHARITIES.

THE *Din Bandhu* asks :—What is the use of wealth when it is not put to its legitimate uses ? Of all the sections of the Indian community the Parsees at present know best how to use their superfluous wealth. The different charitable institutions speak volumes in their favor. The Mahomedans too are following suit, and are showing themselves as charitable and considerate towards the well-being of the members of their community as the Parsees have been doing since the time of the first Parsee Baronet. But what of the Hindu section of the Indian community. The Hindu millionaires only know to worship wealth as their goddess without having the remotest thought to put it to such uses as would benefit the less-favored members of their communities. They only know to build temples and shrines, splendid mansions in which to locate images of stone that are incapable of being influenced by summer or winter, without having the faintest idea of relieving the distresses of those who suffer from them. They only know to mention men like Dharma and Karna, known in the Puranas, for their liberalities without ever thinking of imitating them. It is time that our educated men in high positions took such Hindu millionaires in their hands, and showed them the way to make proper use of their wealth. In every matter, except that of sowing dissensions and disunion, the Hindus of the present day are lagging far behind the other sections of the Indian community.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, March 31.—The barometer has fallen slowly in the North-West Provinces, Upper Burmah, North Konkan, and parts of the Carnatic ; it has risen elsewhere, rapidly in Punjab. Large area high pressure is formed in the North-West, otherwise the distribution is little changed, readings remaining low in North Bengal. Winds are north-westerly over North-Western India, and the Gangetic Plain ; south-westerly at the head of the Bay, Bengal, and north-west of the Peninsula ; and southerly in the Carnatic. Force is fresh at the head of the Bay, and fresh to strong on the West Coast. Mean temperature is above the average in Burma, Bengal, and the Peninsula; below elsewhere. The highest temperature recorded is 108, in Cuddapah. Light showers in Assam. Weather promises to be fine, except in Assam, Bombay, and the Deccan, where it is showery.

A MELANCHOLY account, writes Mr. Labouchere, has just appeared in an Indian paper, of the present circumstances of "the sole surviving military officer in India who was present throughout the siege and capture of Delhi, and the carrying of the Cashmere Gate in 1857." The officer in question is Mr. William Lee, formerly lieutenant in the 75th Regiment. He is now in a destitute condition at a place called Bhim Tal, where he earns a meagre subsistence by writing letters for natives ; and he has recently suffered from jungle fever, ophthalmia, and paralysis. To all appearance these facts are fully authenticated. Whether Mr. William Lee has in any way contributed to his present melancholy plight does not appear, but unless he has, his case is not exactly creditable to his fellow countrymen.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of mill-owners and mill-agents was held in the Chamber of Commerce Rooms yesterday, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit presiding. Among those present were Messrs. George Cotton, P. Pearson, the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia, Messrs. Cursondas Vullubdas, Dhurumsey Sooderdas, Damodher Tapidas, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, K. R. Kama, Jairazbhoy Makanjee, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, K. M. Heeramaneck, Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, Lukhmidas Khimjee, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Damodhur Thackersey Mooljee, Jeewandas Mooljee, Dwarkadas Dhurumsey, P. M. Jeejeebhoy, D. R. Wacha, Runchordas Narotumdas, Sewlal Motilal, Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy, and Dorabjee Shroff.

After the notice convening the meeting had been held read, Mr. G. Cotton proposed : That we, the mill-owners and mill-agents here present, hereby agree to stop our spinning mills during eight days a month for the three months following the 15th of April, and that the weaving under our charge during that period shall not spin any bundling yarns for eight days a month on what shall be considered an equivalent thereof by stopping our entire weaving department four days a month. The days of stoppage to be, as far as possible, Saturdays and Sundays, this agreement only to be binding on the signatories in the event of forty or more mills in the town and neighbourhood of Bombay agreeing to the above conditions, and intimation of the same having been given by the Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association on or before the 15th of April. Mr. Cotton said that they had met to consider the desirability of working the mills short time for three or four months. Three months was what the committee would ask them to agree to then. They knew that they laboured under difficulties, that their margin of profit was very small, if anything at all, and their committee thought that these profits could be increased if the millowners kept together and helped one another in the matter. He did not think that their mill industry would keep down for long, for it had advanced so amazingly during the past twelve years that there was no doubt that it would continue advancing in the future. In 1883 they only sent out 113,000 bales of yarn whereas last year they sent 330,000. If they divided the increase for seven years, it meant an increase of 30,000 bales per annum. That increase of 30,000 bales was sufficient to provide employment for four mills with 30,000 spindles each. He did not make those remarks with a view of inducing them to start more mills ;—laughter—but that while things were so depressed they should look at things as they were, and not be afraid that next year or the year after they would not have as large a demand as before. Through their prosperity of the last two or three years, when they were making handsome profits, they started too many mills, and as a consequence they would have to wait till the demand overtook the production, which he did not think would belong. Some of their friends were frightened of Japan and the mills in China, but those who had taken the trouble to go into the question were quite satisfied that they had very little indeed to fear from them ; for at present they were in a bad way—a worse way than they were in themselves. They had simply, in his opinion, to curtail their productions for a time, and all would be well. As a matter of fact, they were were not now producing much more than China. They were suffering from the panic, which China experienced last year. At present they were working at a small margin of profit, out of which they could not put aside anything for reserve or depreciation, but if they could curtail their production for three months then they should see a return to a reasonable margin of profit. In the first place, they should be rid of the stocks in China, and in the next they should reduce the price of the cotton which they consumed. By reducing consumption they had it within their power to reduce the cost : the more so if they did not overstock themselves. In introducing this remedy of closing mills the committee wished to meet everyone half-way. For this reason they did not wish the weaving mills, whose production was consumed in India, to stop, and so it was provided that the weaving mills should only stop bundling, their object was simply to restore a reasonable margin of profit, and he thought that would be best served in the way they proposed. It had been suggested that the mills should be closed at once for twenty one days. He had no doubt that that would cure the difficulty, but it would be starting another difficulty which would be as it were disorganizing the mill-hands, and it would result in a great deal of hardship on them. Even after adopting the suggestions of the committee they should be working rather longer hours than they were in Lancashire, so that they should be able to hold their own even under those circumstances. If they had remained firm to the resolution of October, he felt that at that present moment they would have seen things very different to what they were. Instead of seeing their shares depressed, and their property depressed, some forty or fifty per cent. they would have seen their property rank at its true value, and they would have been making dividends for their shareholders, and making sufficient for reserves and depreciation, and he hoped that each and every mill-owner in Bombay would now do what they were desired to. (Applause.) It was reasonable even for mills that were doing fairly well to join. There was no such thing as independence in this matter, and if they, as representives of the owners of enormous property in Bombay, could not combine—as if they were not strong enough to combine—to restore that property to its true value, he thought their Association was useless, and that they were not acting fairly to those who had entrusted their money to them. He did not deny that every mill-owner in Bombay was, to the best of his knowledge, doing the best he could, but he thought they should not be mistaken and think that they could act independently. Even if the weak mills were stopped, and the strong mills only worked, it would do no good, for the weak mills would be bought for less than half their price, and with fresh capital to strengthen them would go on producing more than they did previously, heightening the competition and helping to glut the market more and more. He would therefore call upon them to sink all individual differences, and, as a body, show that they could be unanimous and agree upon a principle when they thought it was necessary and for the safety of those they represented. (Loud applause.) He would before closing refer to a point which had already occupied their attention. They would sooner or later have to give their mill-hands four days' rest in the month, and all he would say about it was that they would benefit by it. They would never have the same number of spare hands or *budlees* in their mills, and he felt that they would work more economically. He trusted that when the arrangement for closing their mills, according to the resolution he proposed, terminated, they would be able to give effect to the four days' closing movement.

The following signatures were appended to the above agreement before the proceedings terminated :—Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Sons and Co., for the Manockjee Petit Mill, Dinshaw Petit Mill Victoria Manufacturing Co., Ld., Mazagon Manufacturing Co., Ld., Framjee Manufacturing Co., Ld., and Gordon Manufacturing Co., Ld. ; Greaves Cotton and Co., for the Empress S. and W. Co., Ld., Leopold S. B. and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld., James Greaves Mill Co., Ld., Connaught Mill Co., Ld., New Empress S. and W. Co., Ld., and Howard and Ballough S. and W. Co., Ld. ; Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Petit and Co., for the Oriental (Colaba and Tardeo) and the National Mills ; Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee and Co., for the City Mills ; Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, for the New Great Eastern S. and W. Co., Ld. ; Tapidas Vurzdas and Co. for the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. ; Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy and Co., for the Ripon Manufacturing Co., Ld. ; Tata and Sons, for the Swadeshi Mill Co., Ld., P. Pearson for the Anglo-Indian S., and W. and M. Co., Ld. ; Khattow Makanjee and Co. for the Bombay United S. and W. Co., Ld., and Khattow Makanjee S. and W. Co., Ld. ; K. M. Heeramaneck and Co. for the Queen S. and W. Co., Ld., Star of India Mills, Ld., and Britannia Mills, Ld. ; Readymoney Jeejeebhoy for the Jubilee Manufacturing Co., Ld. ; Jewandass & Co., for the Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. ; Dwarkadass Vussonjee and Co., for the Jewraj Balloo S. and W. Co., Ld. ; Sewlall Motilall, for the Motilall Pitty Mill ; Mooljee Jetha and Co., for the Sooderdass S. and W. Co., Ld. ; Lukhmidas Khimjee Sons and Co., for the Lukhmidas Khimjee S. and W. Co., Ld. ; Runchordas Narotamdas and Co., for the Presidency Mill Co., Ld.

The resolution on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

HIS Excellency Mehemed Ali Khan, the new Persian Minister to England, was formally introduced to the Queen at Windsor Castle on March 10, by Viscount Cross, and presented his credentials.

THE Press Association learns that a memorial to her Majesty, praying that Volunteer officers may be placed on the same footing as officers in the regular Army, the Militia, and the Yeomanry, in regard to the privileges of being presented at Court on their appointment, is in course of signature in the House of Commons, and will shortly be forwarded to the Queen. Colonel Eyre has charge of the document, to which a considerable number of Service members and Volunteer officers have appended their names.

THE BHOWNUGGER "EXPOSURE GAZETTE" CASE.

BRAHMACHAREE MADHEVANAND SADANAND and Babajee Gunput Pingley were yesterday placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to answer a charge of defamation, preferred against them by Mr. Bhownuggree, C.I.E. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the complainant, whilst Mr. Branson represented the accused.

The Magistrate said that each of the accused would have to be proceeded against separately.

Mr. Macpherson did not see any necessity for trying the accused separately.

Mr. Branson: I only appear for the first accused.

The Magistrate: No doubt the case would have to be proceeded with separately.

Mr. Branson thought that it would be preferable to have the case separately tried.

The case against the first accused, Brahmacharee Madhevanand Sadanand, were then proceeded with.

Mr. Macpherson, in opening the case, said, that in this, as in the other case, he appeared for Mr. Bhownuggree. Mr. Branson, had with his usual courtesy, told him that he did not propose to raise any defence in this Court, but that he desired to reserve it for a future occasion, so that it would not be necessary for him to trouble his Worship at any length on the subject. He would however just furnish the Court with such formal proof as might be necessary to make out a case for committal, and then asked the Court to commit the case to the sessions. Under these circumstances, any observation on his part of a detailed character of the offence, or the gravity of the charges, would be entirely out of place. Suffice it to say that these proceedings had been instituted not so early as they might have been, because his client had hopes that if they treated the matter with silent contempt it would work itself out. Unfortunately this had not been the case; number after number had been published, and eventually it had been thought that those attacked had no other alternative but to proceed against the party. They now proposed to press the charges with the utmost vigour. Mr. Macpherson observed that his clients were firmly convinced that the persons brought before the Court were not the sources of the mischief. There were wire-pullers behind, and they intended to bring them forward. With regard to the first accused they would prove that he was the publisher of the pamplet. The learned counsel produced a copy of the declaration made by the accused.

Mr. Bhownuggree, examined by Mr. Macpherson, said:—I am a C.I.E., a Justice of the Peace, and a Fellow of the Bombay University. I have already identified the accused. I have present in my mind the charges detailed in the information, against me, and I say that each and every one of the said imputations concerning me is absolutely false. In the first place I do not believe that the allegations and imputations made against the Thakore Saheb personally are true. On the contrary it is my belief that they are all utterly false and made by the Brahmacharee Madhwanand Sadanand for the purposes of extortion. As to imputation (1) I say that I am one of the advisers of the Thakore Saheb therein referred to. I deny that I have ever practised or counselled any act or measure of wickedness, bribery, oppression or tyranny, and say that the imputations that I have done so are absolutely false and malicious. As to imputation (2) I say that I have never encouraged the Thakore Saheb in any evil practices or sinful courses of life as alleged or winked at them, nor have I ever told or assured the Thakore Saheb that I possessed such influence with Government as is ascribed to me. I also deny that I have either by myself or in league with any other person or persons received lacs of rupees or any sum or sums of money under the pretences alleged, and I say that the allegation to the contrary is absolutely false and malicious. As to imputation (3) that I have amassed an enormous wealth by dishonest and other vile means as alleged is absolutely false. I have never acquired any moneys by any such means, and say that what I have received I have received, by honest means and as and for my legitimate and lawful dues.

As to imputation (4) I say that I have never misappropriated any moneys of the Bhownuggur State either under cover of my office or for the purpose of bribing or corrupting any officials as alleged. As to imputation (5) I deny the insinuation that Mr. Muncherjee, Dr. Burjorjee and I, have a firm hold on the Thakore Saheb or his Treasury as alleged. I also deny the insinuation that the Council was established for any evil or selfish purpose. I also deny that we took the Thakore Saheb to His Excellency the Governor, or made any misrepresentations or misleading statements respecting the Nagars to His Excellency, or that we procured the establishment of the Council by such representations or statements. As to imputation (6) I deny that the Council performs, or has ever performed the duties ascribed to it, and I say that the insinuations that I and my colleagues on the Council have prostituted our functions to the perpetration of the acts and malpractices imputed are absolutely false. As to imputation (7) I do not believe that the Thakore Saheb and his advisers are engaged in a conspiracy to murder as alleged; and speaking for myself I deny that I have ever compassed any man's death or the death of the said Brahmacharee Madhwanand Sadanand, or have joined or conspired with any other person or persons in compassing such death, and I say that the allegations made in that behalf are absolutely false. Equally false it is that I have either by myself or in league with any person intimidated any person as alleged, or that the Thakore Saheb has kept by me or is a close prisoner, or that he is not allowed free and uninterrupted speech with any one he pleases, or that he has ever been frightened out of his wits, or at all by any story as alleged. As to imputation (8) I deny that I had gone to England to secure such influence as is alleged therein. I went to England on State business, and no monies of the State were expended otherwise than in the interests of the State. As to imputation (9) I deny the insinuation that I am an unprincipled and dishonest adviser of the Thakore Saheb, and say that I have never done or been privy to any act or omission which can justify or give colour to such insinuation. As to imputation (10) I deny that I have made any such representations or statements to the Thakore Saheb and others as therein alleged, and say that all the allegations in the said imputation contained are utterly false and malicious. As to imputation (11) I say that I do not believe that any such murder as alleged ever took place, but on the contrary believe that the story has been invented for the sole purpose of traducting the Thakore Saheb and those connected with his State. I also deny that I took any such part as is imputed to me in the alleged murder. As to imputation (12) I deny that any order of the Secretary of State for India has been set aside, or that I have sacrificed the interests of the Bhownuggur State as alleged. Moreover the insinuations made in regard to my relations with the Junaghad Durbar are utterly false and malicious. As to imputation (13) I deny that I have obliged a European friend in the manner therein alleged, and say that the insinuations made under this head are utterly false and malicious. Equally false and malicious is the allegation as to the offer of a native contractor to build the road in question. No such offer was made either by a native or a European contractor. As to imputation (14) I say that it is untrue that the annual grant to the Public Works Department comes to ten lacs of rupees or any sum approaching to it. The present year's grant is only four lacs. The delay in the completion of the buildings and works specified is owing to various causes over which I have had no control, and the employment of European Assistants in my department is highly advantageous to the State. As to the allegtion that a portion of the grant is expended for my own private purpose I say that the same is utterly false and malicious. As to imputation (15) I deny the insinuation therein made that I have myself pocketed certain or any Discounts and Commissions, and say that such insinuation is absolutely false and malicious. As to imputation (16) I deny that any such estimates as there in alleged have been made or any such results as therein alleged have ever happened. As to imputation (17) I say that the Commission therein referred to was instituted merely for the purpose of making reports to the Durbar after holding inquiries into the conduct of certain officials, and that it was never meant or intended to be a judicial tribunal for the purpose of trying or punishing any individuals. I deny that I have perpetrated gross or any injustices whatever as alleged, and say that such allegations are utterly false. Equally false it is that I have forbidden any one to engage the services of legal gentlemen, or that I have threatened any one with "summary decision" and "subsequent incarceration" as alleged. On the contrary Vakeels were allowed to, and did appear before the Commission. As to imputation (18) I say that I have never continued any servant of the State in his situation after he had been proved to be guilty of serious or any crimes, nor have I placed any one in such a position that he may make any illicit gains as insinuated, and all the allegations made under this head and those referring specifically to Cursetjee, the Municipal Secretary, are utterly false and malicious. As to imputation (19) I say that as a member of the State Council and not otherwise, I have from time to time when invited so to do, expressed my opinion on proposed legislation, but except to that extent I have taken no part whatsoever in the enactment and promulgation of the State laws and regulations. In my capacity as such member of Council I once proposed the introduction of the District Municipal Act as prevailing in the Presidency of Bombay with certain modifications suitable to the requirements of the Bhownuggur State. This measure was opposed by a small section of the people, but the version given of such oppositions is highly exaggerated. The allegation that I exclaimed "I am the Maharajah" is absolutely untrue. Equally untrue are the allegations made in reference to the Thakore Saheb, and that I withdrew from the measure because "the masses threatened universal strike." As to imputation (20) I say that the story as to the killing of the fish and the people's representation to the Thakore Saheb for redress is a pure invention, and is absolutely false and malicious. As to imputation (21) I deny that I prevented any one from making donations to the Pinjrapole as alleged, and say that the whole story is absolutely false and malicious. As to imputation (22) I say that the measure therein referred to was the Act of the Council, and was passed for the purpose of preventing contracts in wagering. I did as a member of Council express an opinion in favour of that measure, but otherwise had no part in passing it. As to imputation (23) I deny that I put any pressure upon Mr. Muncherjee as alleged. I had no conversation or communication whatever on the subject of the case with Mr. Muncherjee, and had no interest whatsoever in such case.

As to imputation (24) I deny that I have ever bribed any officer of the British Government for any purpose whatever, or that I paid or suffered to be paid any sum of money from the Bhownuggur Treasury to the lady referred to, and say that the imputations made against me in that behalf are all absolutely false and malicious. As to imputation (25) the insinuation that I gave a bribe to the officer named, or influenced his decision in any way, is absolutely false and malicious. The said prints contain other insinuations of a general character imputing to me in common with my colleagues unworthy and unbecoming conduct. I deny these insinuations entirely, and say that there is nothing to warrant the said Brahmacharee Madhwanand Sadanand in making or publishing the said insinuations. I therefore charge the said Brahmacharee Madhwanand Sadanand, the said Babajee Ganpat Pinglay and the said Byramjee Jamsetjee Khan Saheb with defamation and pray that they may be dealt with according to law.

The charges were then formally framed, and the accused was committed to the Sessions.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

FRAUD AT A PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATION

IMPERATRIX vs. CHANDULAL LALCHUND AND KESHAVLAL HARILAL.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Venkatrao R. Inamdar, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who found the accused guilty of attempting to cheat by personation of forgery, and of abetment of the offence; and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for one year each, Mr. Shantaram, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Gokaldas K. Parakh and Mr. Chimanlal H. Setulwad appeared for the two accused.

It appeared that the first accused was charged with having appeared at the third great public service certificate examination, held at Nariad, in September last, under the assumed name of Keshavlal Harilal, and having fraudulently and dishonestly obtained question papers set at the examination and answered them, signing his assumed name, thereby committing the offences of cheating by personation and forgery, under sections 419 and 465 of the Indian Penal Code. The second was charged with having induced the first accused to commit the offences, and thereby abetted the commission of those offences. When the examination in question was being held at Nariad, the first accused appeared and answered the written papers under the assumed named of Keshavlal Harilal. He also appeared at the oral examination during an early morning session held at the request of a few mofussil candidates who wished to leave early. During the examination he was seen by a boy who had been receiving private tuition from a teacher at the Ahmedabad Training College during his visits to the house of the teacher in question. This boy appeared to have casually enquired of his father whether the accused's appearance at the examination was regular. This resulted in inquiries which led to the accused's arrest and trial. The assessors considered that the accused were guilty only of cheating by personation. The Joint Sessions Judge, differing from the assessors, convicted the accused of the charges laid against them; but taking their tender years into consideration, sentenced them each to six months' rigorous imprisonment for each offence. Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and the arguments of the advocates, upheld the conviction, but altered the two sentences of one year each to that of six months each.

MURDER OF A MISTRESS.

IMPERATRIX vs. GURUSHIDAYA BIN SHIDAYA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. J B. Alcock, Acting Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who convicted the accused of culpable homicide, amounting to murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. Shantaram appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Shamrao Vithal for the accused. It appeared that the accused caused the death of one Basawa Kom Mariya, his mistress, with a sickle. The accused, a Lingayet agriculturist, appears to have lived with the deceased Basawa, woman, until he brought his wife to his village, that is a month before committing the deed in question. It appeared that one Friday morning the accused went to the house of the deceased and asked her for the return of an idol he had left there. She refused to give it up, and on his entering the house, locked him in and went to the patel's to lodge a complaint. On the suggestion of two friends, the deceased was induced to return to her house and release the accused, who was causing a great uproar. On her opening the door, however, the accused rushed out upon her and slashed her with a sickle till she fell. There were five wounds about the back of the woman's neck, and the sixth the severest, which probably caused her death, penetrating her lungs. The Sessions Judge, concurring with the assessors, convicted the accused, and sentenced him to death. Their lordships saw no reason to interfere with the conviction and sentence, which were confirmed.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 28th March, as compared with the statement of the 22nd March, 1890:

LIABILITIES.	March 22. Rs.	March 28. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	30,00,000	30,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	63,29,019	57,02 220
Do. do. at Branches	64,27,354	72,69,099
Other Deposits	2,49,77,187	2,59,64,148
Post Bills	7,293	7,293
Cash Credits, undrawn	1,72,722	2,79,169
Rs.	5,09,13,605	5,21,25,929
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	50,58,229	50,33,338
Cash Credits on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	25,74,746	26,58,916
Loans do. do.	1,72,60,853	1,83,28,634
Current Accounts overdrawn	1,602	1,740
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,81,76,639	1,73,29,839
Stamps, &c.	27,231	27,560
Dead Stock .... Rs. 6,54,172 Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	3,68,795	3,69,172
Bullion	....	....
Cash Balances with Correspondents	87,199	2,77,841
Cash and Currency Notes	73,58,311	81,93,889
Rs.	5,09,13,605	5,22,25,929

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th March, as compared with the statement of the 18th March:—

LIABILITIES.	March 18. Rs.	A.	P.	March 25. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,89,84,095	12	6	1,85,52,6[illegible]6	13	4
Other Deposits, &c.	2,79,56,745	10	2	2,90,48,281	4	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,99,523	8	2	7,58,565	0	11
Sundries	8,59,981	0	4	8,78,807	6	9
Rs.	7,41,00,345	15	2	7,50,36,343	9	2
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	13,33,335	0	0	14,21,832	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	59,05,106	0	0	69,31,586	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities	1,94,30,052	5	5	1,97,72,468	5	6
Credits on do.	1,20,88,863	10	6	1,20,29,873	6	2
Bills discounted &c.	1,83,18,935	15	10	1,80,56,687	6	11
Balances with other Banks	7,21,106	0	10	6,47,195	14	0
Bullion	6,053	1	5	5,254	6	4
Dead Stock	12,09,997	8	0	12,35,294	8	3
Stamps	13,465	15	0	13,615	9	0
Sundries	3,01,286	1	6	2 67,389	0	5
Cash &c. at Head Office	64,33,947	9	9	67,99,538	5	1
Do. at Branches	83,39,196	10	11	78,55,610	3	6
Rs.	7,41,00,345	15	2	7,50,36,343	9	2

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 14TH MARCH.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Captain F. W. Case, with the English mails of the 14th March, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr J B Duncan
Mr Parr
Mr C J R Fraser
Lt W Nelson
Mrs A Freeman
2nd Lt J H Perk
Mr J Clark
Miss Smithwhite
Sister Harriet
Mr A R Barrow
Mr C Briggs, Jr
Mr G Lemane

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr & Mrs F D Cunningham
Major R Lawrence
Lt Phillotts
Mr G Robertson
Mr and Mrs R G Thomson and infant
Mr F F Richards
Mr J A Gibbon
Mr J A H Elliott
Mr Hargreaves
Mr S Sorabji
Mr R Macdonald
Miss Pickering
Mr and Mrs Brooke
Mr N W Fox
Mr O F Farran
Capt Gilbert

FROM ADEN.

Mr Alfred Dealmr
Mr Vydina
Mr S Orner

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

THE report of the Parnell Commission has been adopted by the House of Commons by a majority of 62, and recorded in the journals of the House. On Monday night, Mr. Gladstone's amendment to the Government motion for the adoption of the report was defeated by 339 votes to 268—a majority of 71. A surprise was in store for the House on Tuesday. When Lord Randolph Churchill resumed the debate, he made a violent attack upon the Government. He had, he said, viewed with sorrow and apprehension all the proceedings connected with the Commission. All the proceedings of the House were utterly vitiated by their unconstitutional character. If there had been a *prima facie* case against the Irish members, it was the duty of the Government to proceed with a criminal prosecution. The Government had set aside the ordinary law Courts, and the accused had no opportunity of choosing the jury. While the Act was unconstitutional, the Government were violating the Act itself by their motion. The Commission had been appointed with all the privileges of the High Court of Justice, and yet the findings were brought under review by Parliament. He claimed the right to vote in favour of the condemnation, not only of the Irish party, but also of the *Times*, found guilty of an atrocious libel against members of the House. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the inquiry was called for by the Irish members, and he claimed that the Commission was the best tribunal for conducting the inquiry. Mr. Caine moved the motion of Mr. Jennings, condemning the conduct of those who were responsible for the accusations of complicity in murder brought against members of the House. When the House divided, there voted—For Mr. Caine's amendment, 259; against, 321—giving a Government majority of 62. The feature of Thursday's sitting was the defeat of the Government by 135 votes to 102, on a motion by Sir Edward Hamley for the more liberal equipment of the Volunteers.

There appears, says a correspondent of a news agency every probability that a meeting which Lord Randolph Churchill was to have addressed at Colchester on the 26th ult. will be indefinitely postponed in consequence of the dissatisfaction aroused by his Lordship's utterances in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening. A leader of the Conservative party in Colchester has announced his intention of moving a vote of censure on Lord R. Churchill if the meeting is held at all.

The Stamford Division of Lincolnshire election has resulted in the return of Mr. H. J. C. Cust, Conservative, by a majority of 282, the figures being—for the new member, 4236; for Mr. Priestley, Gladstonian, 3954. In 1885 the majority was 1101, the polling showing—Mr. Lawrence (C.) 4631; Mr. Cudlip (L.) 3530.

The contest in the Ayr Burghs may be said to have commenced on Monday. Mr. Somervell of Sorn has issued his address to the electors, in which he briefly declares his approval of the policy of the present Government. Mr. Routledge, publisher, is the Gladstonian candidate. Both candidates are now engaged in addressing the electors.

Morfa Colliery, near Port Talbot, Glamorganshire, was on Monday the scene of an explosion, which has been attended with the loss of 87 lives. The explosion was one of terrific violence. The workers in one of the two veins escaped. Those in the other were killed almost to a man. Fire broke out after the explosion, and interrupted the search of the exploring party. On Wednesday, however, the fire was got under, and immediately the explorers resumed their work. An important discovery was then made in the mine. Seven bodies were found in the vein in which the explosion took place. One of these was that of the overman, and beside him was found his lamp—unlocked.

The neighbourhood of Broxburn was last Saturday night the scene of a tragedy, the precise circumstances of which are involved in the deepest obscurity. The police, while on the track of two men whom they suspected of having been concerned in an aggravated assault on an oil-worker committed near Broxburn, came upon the dead body of a woman lying in the ditch by the roadside near Pumpherston, and a subsequent medical examination of the body showed that she had been brutally [illegible]. Two men, John Greenan and Patrick [illegible], have been apprehended in connection with the assault. Inquiries into the murder of the woman have resulted in the obtaining of one or two clues by the police which may lead to the discovery of the culprits.

A tragic occurrence is reported from Belfast. The circumstances of the [illegible] still somewhat shrouded in mystery, [illegible] seems to be no doubt that a young [illegible] George Arthur shot his sweetheart, and [illegible] himself fatally. Letters which have [illegible] to show that the couple had agreed [illegible], owing to there being some insuperable [illegible] marriage. The girl was a domestic serv[illegible].

The great dock strike [illegible] continues. Shipowners have introduced [illegible] from the Midland Counties, but these m[illegible] been unable to cope with the work, with [illegible] that a great many steamers are idle, and [illegible] at the docks has become wholly disorganised. The men maintain a quiet and orderly demeanour, but state their determination to hold out till the last of the non-Union men be discharged from the docks. On Wednesday, however, they approached the Mayor with a request that he should endeavour to bring the dispute to a settlement.

The Scottish railway men's agitation does not show any signs of subsiding. Two meetings of railway men were held in Endinburgh on Sunday. At the West End branch of the Amalgamated Society, correspondence was submitted showing that the Glasgow and South-Western and the North British Railway Companies had declined to resile from their dec sion not to hear the men except by grades. It was unanimously resolved to place the conduct of future negotiations in the hands of the Executive Council. At the East End branch it was agreed by 28 votes to 3 to accept the terms of the general manager of the North British Railway, and make arrangements for a deputation meeting of the directors of grades.

The action by the Steel Company of Scotland against Messrs Tanored, Arrol, & Co., the contractors for the Forth Bridge, has been finally decided in the House of Lords. The Steel Company of Scotland sued the contractors for the bridge for damages, laid at £100,000, for breach of contract in failing to take from the Steel Company of Scotland the whole of the steel required for the structure. Lord Trayner, in the Outer House of the Court of Session, and the Judges of the First Division decided the case in favour of the Steel Company of Scotland. An appeal was taken to the House of Lords by Messrs Tanored, Arrol, & Co. The House of Lords have affirmed the judgment appealed against, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Two fatal stabbing affrays are reported from England—one from Manchester, where a military tailor is alleged to have caused the death of his son-in-law; and the other from the Whitechapel district of East London, where two youths had been fighting, and one stabbed the other fatally.

In Liverpool on Tuesday no fewer than twenty-six prosecutions were commenced against proprietors and others connected with bogus clubs. The Magistrates convicted the defendants in several of the cases that were completed, and inflicted heavy penalties.

At the Nottingham Assizes the German dentist who wounded Judge Bristowe with a revolver has been found guilty of attempted murder, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

There is again a strike in the Limerick bacon trade, owing to the refusal of the employers to take back the leader of the movement.

OBITUARY.—Major-Gen. A. H. Hope, Mad. Ret.; Major-Gen. H. W. Hitchins, Royal (Madras) Engineers Ret.; Major-Gen. W. S. Bailey, Mad. Ret.; Dr. C. J. McNally, Mad. Medical Service; Major-Gen. J. B. Bellasis, Bo. Ret.; Sir Peter Coats; Major-Gen. A. MacKenzie, C. B.; Col. J. E. Wetherall; Capt R. D. Anstruther; Staff Surg.-Major W. W. Wild; Admiral M. Dougall; Vice-Admiral A. L. Mansell; Canon Hopwood; Marquis de Rothwell; Prof. Delitzsch; Sir H. Elphistone; Baron Dowse; the Hon. Mary R. Netterville.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

On the motion of Lords to go into committee on this Bill on the 11th ultimo,

Lord Herschell said he desired to call attention to the omission from the Bill of a provision which was in the Bill as it received the approval of the Government of India. The object of this section was to relieves the local Councils from the operation of a clause in the Act of 1861, which prevented those Councils from repealing, amending, or in any way interfering with any legislation of the Central Council prior to the passing of the Act or to the formation of any councils subsequently established. In this way the provincil Councils since formed were fettered by limitations which did not apply in the case of the Council of Bombay, because it had existed longer than the others. For example, the council for the North-West Provinces could not deal with such matters of local regulation as the straying and trespassing of cattle. Little advantage would be gained by increasing the number of members of the councils if their power was to be restricted in matters which came within their legitimate function. It was in the highest degree expedient that the councils should be induced to take up as much local work as possible; and he therefore appealed to the Government to consider whether the omitted clause might not be re-inserted.

Viscount Cross said the clause referred to was in the original Bill, but he thought it desirable to communicate with the Viceroy and his Council with reference to it, and the result of the correspondence was that he would assent to the re-insertion of the clause. The more he considered the matter the more he was convinced that it would be wise to set up councils in other parts of India, with a view to further decentralisation, and having that opinion, he thought it necessary to communicate with the Viceroy before finally approving a clause which would apply to councils existing, and to those that might hereafter be formed.

The Earl of Kimberley said he was glad to hear what the Secretary of State said as to the formation of councils for other parts of India. The House then went into Committee on the Bills. On clause 1,

The Earl of Northbrook recapitulated what had been said on the second reading as to the expediency and possibility of enabling representative public bodies to recommend persons to be nominated members of the central and provincial councils. While guarding himself against the expression of any opinion as to the representation of the interests of separate classes by such recommendations, and recognising that the representation of the rights of the ryots and cultivators of the soil must still be provided for mainly by the members of the Government, he proposed the following addition to the clause as a means of giving effect to the opinions expressed in the second-reading debate:—

"Provided that the Governor-General in Council may from time to time, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, make regulations as to the conditions under which such nominations, or any of them, shall be made by the Governor-General, Governors, and Lieutenant-Governors respectively, and prescribe the manner in which such regulations shall be carried into effect."

Viscount Cross said the noble earl's recapitulation of what had passed on a former occasion absolved him from explaining his acceptance of the amendment. It had always been his intention, if the Bill became law, to follow the example of Sir Charles Wood and to send with the Act a despatch pointing out that it was important that members of the Councils should be selected, not only with a view to their giving the best advice, but also with some regard to obtaining some kind of representation of the people. The noble earl had said it was possible there might be legal difficulty in carrying out the idea unless there was something in the Act to show how it could be done, but nothing was further from his mind than to leave the legal difficulty open, and he had not the slightest objection to the insertion of words in the Bill to indicate what was intended. A further advantage would result from the insertion of such words, and it was that they would give some satisfaction to the people of India—a point that was not always thought of. Besides, it was better they should be in the Act than that they should be merely embodied in a despatch by the Secretary of State, who was liable to be changed at any time.

The Earl of Kimberley said he was glad the amendment was accepted by the Secretary of State, and it gave him the greater satisfaction because it was a step towards the adoption of the elective principle, and it was essential in India that there should be a thorough representation of minorities. He trusted that the members to be nominated under this clause would prove to be valuable additions to the councils.

The amendment was agreed to, and the clause, as amended, was added to the Bill.

On Clause 2, Lord Stanley of Alderley moved the following addition to the clause:—

"Provided also that rules made under this Act shall not prohibit questions being asked relating to complaints respecting alleged acts of maladministration within British territory."

Viscount Cross said that if the amendment were passed, it would not limit the discretion of the members of the Government to decline to give any answers that might be injurious to the public service.

The amendment was withdrawn; and the clause was agreed to.

On the motion of Lord Herschell a clause was inserted after Clause 4 to empower the provincial councils, with the sanction of the Governor-General, to deal with local matters, notwithstanding the Act of 1861.

The remaining clauses were agreed to, and the Bill passed through Committee.

THE SOMALI COAST.

In the House of Commons on March 10, Sir G Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India on whose account, at whose expense, and on what title Zeyla, Bulhar, and Berbera were occupied by British troops; whether the natives who were represented as raiders had ever recognised the British occupation or had openly resisted it; whether the late expedition was ordered to carry on a war of punishment by the destruction of wells and private property; and, if so, whether these orders were given by the Indian or the British authorities. Sir J. Gorst: the circumstances and conditions under which the Somali coast was occupied by British troops will be found in detail in Parliamentary Return, Egyp,t 14 of 1885. The natives in question have recognised the British occupation, though that had nothing to do with the expedition. Bulhar, on which the raid was made, is not in their territory. The expedition was punitive. It was ordered by the Government of India. No instructions for the destruction of wells and private property were given.

ALLEGED RIOT AT ROHTAK.

On Tuesday, March 11, Mr. Bradlaugh asked the Under-Secretary for India whether he would cause inquiries to be made as to the circumstances under which the police, in September last, fired upon the Hindu population at Rohtak, when one Hindu was killed and twelve other Hindus were severly wounded: and especially whether the police officer giving the order to fire had been called upon for, and had given any explanation of, his reason for firing; and whether the Secretary of State would call for a full report of the whole facts including the origin of certain alleged rioting arising out of the desecration of Hindu temple cars in August and September last; the arrest and summary trial of a large number of persons; the conviction and imprisonment by order of Major Renwick, Deputy-Commissioner, of thirty-five of the accused, and the subsequent reversal of such conviction by the Court of Appeal and the liberation of the imprisoned men. Sir J. Gorst: The question of the hon. member has already been sent out to India, and on receipt of a reply to his various queries the Secretary of State will communicate the result to him. All such riots as those at Rohtak are invariably inquired into by the local Governments as a matter of course.

POSTAL CHARGES TO THE COLONIES AND INDIA.

Mr. Watt asked the Postmaster-General whether any representations had been made by either Colonial or Indian Governments expressing a desire for a reduction of the postal charges to those colonies; whether he was aware that it is a fact that the postal services of the colonies now result in heavy losses to them; and whether it was competent for the Government to reduce the ocean postal charge to 1d. per letter without retiring from the Postal Union, and thus destroying existing postal arrangements with other countries. Mr. Raikes: In answer to the hon. member, I may say that no representations have been made to me by either the colonial or Indian Governments expressing a desire for a reduction of the postal charges to the colonies or to India. I am informed that the postal services of the Australian colonies now result in heavy losses to them, amounting last year to not less than £380,000; and in the case of Canada I see from a recent report of the Dominion Post-Master General that there is a loss on postal service of over 7000,000dols., more than £150,000 a year. Although the question has not yet been definitely decided, there is great reasor to doubt if it would be competent for this country to reduce the ocean postal charge to its colonies to 1d. per letter without withdrawing from the Postal Union, and thus destroying all the existing postal arrangements with other civilised countries.

THE MR. ISAACS' SHOOTING CASE.

AT the Central Criminal Court, London, on Tuesday, 11th ult., before the Lord Chief Justice and a jury—Elizabeth Vincent, aged 27, was charged with shooting Major Isaacs, M. P, in October last at Richmond, with intent to murder him or to do him bodily harm. Mr. Poland, Q. C., and Mr. Besley appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Murphy, Q. C, and Mr. Paul Taylor for the defence. Mr. Poland opened the case. He said the prisoner, whose real name was Fanny Elizabeth Cornish, when fifteen years of age entered the service of Major Isaacs as nursery governess. She left in 1881, when a lady sent her to Germany to improve her education. She returned in 1884, when she was twenty-one. There was no doubt that after that Major Isaacs, who had become a widower in 1881, met her on various occasions, and that ultimately improper intercourse took place between them. In April 1887 she was delivered of a female child. Major Isaacs took proper care of her. He allowed her at first £200 a year, and afterwards raised the allowance to £400. In 1888 he settled £2000 upon her and her child by deed, and handed over to her £1,000 in cash. He had previously given her £500. He had also given her many handsome presents. There could be no doubt that last year, after going to live at Richmond, the prisoner fell into bad hands, having made the acquaintance of a young man. In consequence of a letter, the prosecutor went to see her in October. Then it was that the shooting took place. The paper the prisoner wished to force him to sign was an obligation to pay her £20,000 and an admission that he had forcibly violated her. Even after the serious wound the prisoner had inflicted upon him, Major Isaacs refrained from prosecuting her, and for the sake of peace he was willing to settle upon her and the child £6,000, and to give her £2,500 in cash; but the prisoner insisted upon having all the money herself, and persecuted him in such a way that he was forced to take proceedings. In consequence of this exposure Major Isaacs had suffered a great deal of anguish, but, nevertheless, he wished that the prisoner should be dealt with as leniently as was consistent with justice.

Major Isaacs then entered the witness-box. After a recital of the preliminary circumstances previously mentioned by counsel the witness told of his visit to the prisoner at Richmond in October, of her demand that he should sign deeds and cheques, and of her threatening his life with a pistol. Seeing the character of the plot he desired to get out of the house without submitting to her demands. He moved the table in such a way as to pin her between it and the sideboard, at the same time raising his arm to his head to protect himself from her pistol. He was about five feet from her when she fired. He received the bullet in his right arm near the wrist. He caught her with his left hand, and exclaimed "I am shot." "Where?" she asked. He drew up his sleeve and she saw the wound and the blood. She had commenced to scream before he reached her side. After seeing the wound she became very hysterical, kissed him, and threw the pistol upon the table. On her screaming a young man came to the door. She opened it, and then this young man demanded what it all meant, and who and what he was. The witness answered that he had better ask the lady. He became faint, and the prisoner gave him some brandy and water. The young man accompanied him to the railway station. The witness next spoke of letters he had received from her, saying her revenge was sure, his escape impossible, and that she would not be foiled.

Cross-examined by Mr Murphy, the witness admitted that the prisoner had visited him at his chambers during his late wife's lifetime, but he denied that any improper intimacy took place then. He had never promised to marry her. He did not seduce her at the First Avenue Hotel immediately after her return from Germany. He lunched there with her after her return. After their subsequent intercourse he became very found of her, and passionately found of the child. Last year she told him she was engaged to be married.

Dr. Coker, who had attended the prisoner at her confinement, and afterwards acted as her trustee, spoke of negotiations he had carried on between the prosecutor and the woman for an arrangement, and of her admissions to him as to what had occurred on the occasion of the shooting. She said "I shot him." He asked her, "Suppose you had killed him; what would you have done?" She replied, "I think I should have shot myself." She also told him that she had threatened not only to shoot Major Isaacs and herself, but everybody connected with the business.

Mr Murphy, Q. C., for the defence, said that if they were trying the question whether or not Major Isaacs had behaved well or ill to this girl, they would have to inquire whether it was or was not the fact that he seduced her long before the time he said, and succeeded under a promise of marriage. They were not in a position to say whether or not Major Isaacs had done all he could to repair the great wrong to this young woman until they had heard both sides. Counsel then examined the evidence with the view of establishing his contention that the shooting was an accident, and that Major Isaacs' conduct proved it. The jury, after an absence of twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of not guilty on both counts.

DISASTROUS COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN WALES.

ANOTHER disastrous colliery explosion, as our telegram told us, occurred a few days before the mail left in the South Wales coalfields, by which eighty-seven lives were lost. This number includes a brave explorer, Daniel Brownsell. Sixty-eight of the men were married, three were widowers, and the remaining sixteen were single. The number of children left fatherless by the disaster is 178, of whom 121 are under thirteen years of age. The scene of the disaster is the Morfa Colliery, Tarbach, the property of Messrs. Vivian, the owners of important works in the neighbourhood. The Morfa mine is an old one, having been sunk about the year 1844, since which it has been continuously worked by the Messrs. Vivian, its present owners. The present output of this mine is about 400 tons per day. Tarbach is situated near the coast, about midway between the eastern and western confines of Glamorganshire. The pits are sunk in such close proximity to the Bristol Channel that some of the workings are under the water. Already there have been two explosions here—one in 1863, when thirty men were killed, and the other in 1870, when several lives were also lost. The last disaster happened at 12-30 on Monday afternoon in the part of the workings known as the Cribbwr vein, which is known to be particularly fiery. Usually about 420 men are employed in the mine, but it being Monday a large number stayed away from work. At the time of the explosion about 250 men were down. This day-shift had nearly completed their turn when the explosions occurred. In the work of rescue a great many miners were brought to the surface from under the vein, "the nine foot," suffering from nothing more serious than the fright and a little effect of after-damp. One or two were afterwards brought up alive from the Cribbwr vein, but they were so badly injured that very little hope was entertained of their recovery, or of the safety of those who were still below. Though the mortality is so much less than that at the Llanerch explosion, it is remarkable that in the present disaster more wives have been made widows. Not less than £24,000 will probably be required to meet all exigencies arising from this occasion.

LORD RANDOLPH'S CUP OF WATER.

"THE most stiking, the most memorable, the most tragic incident in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, 11th ult," says the *Star*, "runs the risk of not being recorded. Lord Randolph Churchill is like most great Parliamentarians in going through much physical and mental disturbance before he makes a speech of importance. When he rose his face was drawn, his hand slightly shook, and there was that sickly yellow in his complexion that betokens extreme nervousness. It was not wonderful under such circumstances that he should stand in need of a glass of water to moisten his parched tongue, but it is not easy to get a glass of water on the Tory benches for a man who happens to be no longer a *persona grata* to the people in power. Will it be believed that several Tory members refused in succession to do this simple act of natural kindness? But so it was. Man after man refused to move from his place. Sir John Colomb," adds the *Star*, "openly announced his refusal to get the glass of water. There were loud cries of shame and disgust from the Irish benches at this hideous exhibition. For a while it looked as if Lord Randolph would have had to get to the end of his speech without even so much as one friendly and kind hand to do for him the office of kindness. Mr. Baumann, to his cerdit be it said, got up from his seat, walked down the floor of the House—looking very pale and nervous but resolute—and brought back a glass of water amid the cheers of the benches opposite. Lord Randolph Churchill said something which was not audible as he received the glass. The *New York Herald* reveals the words. They were, 'I hope I don't compromise you. Altogether it is the most painful scene that has occurred in the House of Commons in the present generation."

MR. C. BRADLAUGH, M. P., IN MANCHESTER.

MR C. BRADLAUGH, M. P., gave a series of addresses at the St. James's Hall, Manchester, on the 9th ult. In the morning his subject was "The Indian National Congress."

Mr Bradlaugh, who was received with applause, said he was not present to defend the National Congress movement, but to justfy it; he came not to apologise but to plead for it. There were some who said it was nonsense to talk of a national movement in India, because there was no Indian nation. That, however, was a mere quibble with words. Lord Cross had made the statement that only 1 per cent of the Indian people had a knowledge of the English language. But 1 per cent of 200 millions of people meant a large aggregate number. Undoubtedly western education was growing. The Congress of December was an instance of the fact. He then had the honour of addressing 6,000 people from all parts of that vast empire, and every one understood the language. For two and a half to three millions of people had learned the language and mode or thought different from their own. The movement was sneered at as one of educated people. But that was its justification. If it concerned the wild imaginings of the most ignorant portion of the population he could understand a sneer; but when we had induced so many to break through caste restrictions, to assimilate themselves to western modes of thought, was it not foolish to deny them the opportunity of having any kind of shpere in which to exercise their new abilities? The measure which Lord Cross had introduced in the House of Lords might be taken as the answer of the Government to his own measure. Lord Cross had himself described his measure has "unimportant." Surely that was its severest condemnation beforehand. No measure should be unimportant when it concerned the welfare of 209 millions of people. As showing the importance of the Congress movement, Mr. Bradlaugh pointed out that at the first Congress in 1885 there were 72 delegates; at the Congress last December there were 2,000. (Applause.) Lord Northbrook, Lord Dufferin, and Lord Ripon had spoken in the highest terms of these people. Lord Northbrook, speaking the other night, said he had known some of the leaders of the movement and was satisfied of their loyalty and thoroughly hearty position towards England, and he praised their ability and general moderation. Of course some wild things had been said, but was not that always the case in regard to a popular movement when people keenly felt their wrongs and sufferings? The objection had been urged that the Mahometans of India kept aloof from the movement. He believed, however, that the movement would bring the Mahometans in line with the Hindoos and break down the present line of division. What did the Congress ask for? It asked for Parliamentary inquiry. Sir John Gorst had said that this would paralyse government in India. But there were parliamentary inquiries in the days of the great East India Company. They could not pretend that the present was a perfect government, for many grievances and many cases of injustice and corruption had been proved. On one great question alone inquiry was wanted, and that was the misappropriation or complete malversation of the whole of the moneys raised by additional taxes as a famine insurance fund to purposes other than that. This was a question of the first importance, in view of the state of things in the Punjaub, where so many were in such a condition of misery and starvation as to be a cause of danger to our Empire. The Congress asked that the Legislative Councils of the Governor General and the Governors and Lieutenant Governors might be enlarged, so that at least half of these bodies might consist of none-official members, and that that half might be elective. Instead of that they had the "unimportant" proposal of Lord Cross, that Councils were to be enlarged a little if the Viceroy and Governors thought fit, and the elective principle was not to be applied at all. What the Congress sought to do was not to shake the Empire, but to make it better and firmer. A man of the almost unexampled ability of Lord Dufferin was, it was well known, in favour of some form of election in reference to the additional members of the Councils. Then the Congress asked that there might be some Standing Committee of the English Parliament to which matters of complaint might be referred by these legislative councils when they differed from their Governors. All that was entirely wanting in the bill of Lord Cross. As to the proposed committee, surely it was better to have some body to appeal to than none at all. It was also sought that judicial and executive functions should be separated, and the extension of trial by jury was asked. This Indian question would come before us more and more. It ought not to be and could not be neglected. He wanted to see our Government made strong. That could not be done by the presence in India of a few thousand troops, but it could be done by the enlistment of many million hearts and brains of men willing to stand by and help us if only we would give them the chance.—(Applause.)

Mr. Brdlaugh was warmly thanked for his address

FAMINE IN THE SOUDAN.

FAMINE is reported to prevail in the Northern and Eastern Soudan, although Khartoum and the southern districts are fairly well off for food. Through distress, and owing to the overthrow of the old tribal system by the dervishes the country as far south as Abu Fatmeh is said to be entirely deserted. Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writes to that paper to communicate information which he has received from private friends concerning the deplorable condition of the natives. He says:—

Pestilence and famine, which are the dual shadows that follow war, seem at length to have invaded the Eastern Soudan. The bravest of the brave, the noble Hadendowas and the other Arab tribesmen, who cared nought for our iron, lead, or steel, are striken prostrate by want. Men, women, and children are dying within the fortified lines of Suakim of hunger. Mr. Naggia, a Syrian resident of Suakim and a British subject, writes that, there being a dearth of food in the country, the Arabs, friendlies, Amarars, Fadlahs, and those who were lately hostile are seeking refuge in Suakim. Their hope is to find shelter and food therein. By an order issued by the Governor-General there, "no Arabs from the outside" are allowed to pass the night within the walls. This order, like many others, is not, and cannot be executed; for, as my informant states, "when the Bashi-Bazouks, who act as police, attempt to turn them out, the women and children scream, and the men, though beaten with sticks, prefer to lie still and die outright rather than venture back to wander over the plains or hills to die of cold or starvation." The weather has recently been unusually inclement in the Eastern Soudan. The authorities provide for some of the poorest within the town a miserable daily ration of a loaf made of doura. This small *harahruca* is totally insufficient to sustain life, as ten of them cost but a piastre—2½d.

Nor is the worst yet told. One of two officers who write me from Suakim respecting the terrible destitution which has overtaken the Arabs of the Eastern Soudan says:—

"We are in a miserable state of starvation here. Mothers discarding their children. Children killed and eaten here in the town. I hear that a man buried yesterday afternoon was dug up and eaten during the night." There are scores of brave officers and men who went through the campaigns there, every one of whom would, I am sure, gladly contribute towards saving their old foemen from such a terrible fate. Nay, our authorities at home can by a touch of a wire command that grain enough shall reach Suakim in four days hence to defend us from the everlasting obloquy of letting a magnificent race of courageous enemies and honest friends die of starvation.

WHOLESALE SMUGGLING ON BOARD A TROOPSHIP.

ON March 7, while the Customs officers were rummaging on board H. M. troopship Serapis, lying alongside the jetty in Portsmouth Harbour, they noticed that some panels on the troop-deck about amidships were a little out of place. The panels were at once pulled away, and behind were discovered 20,000 cigars, 18,500 of which were neatly packed in boxes, the remainder being loose. The goods were at once seized as contraband and removed to the Custom House. It was clear that the removal of the goods was planned for the evening, but the smugglers were baulked in their designs. The Portsmouth officers in their search were assisted by officers from Southhampton. The examination of the Euphrates within a few hours of the Serapis entailed an extra demand on the requirements of the staff. The value of the cigars found is stated to be quite 120l. It is alleged that one of the crew turned informer which accounts for the discovery.

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THE PARNELL COMMISSION REPORT.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH.

The debate on Mr. Smith's motion for the adoption of the Parnell Commission Report was resumed in the Commons on Friday, 7th ult., by Mr. J. H. McCarthy. Sir Henry James then rose, and spoke for an hour and three-quarters. As Mr Gladstone had spoken of the Irish agitation as "the result of tyranny and oppression," Sir Henry, amid loud cheers, accepted the phrase, and added, as he pointed with outstretched arm and extended forefinger to the members of the Irish party, "but the tyrants sit there." Sir Henry, in an eloquent passage, warmly repudiated on behalf of the Liberal party Mr Gladstone's admission that his had been a "government of tyranny"—that Mr. Gladstone himself "with a popular majority at his back had been a tyrant, imposing tyranny upon the Irish which caused them to rise as an oppressed people would." Sir Henry indignantly denied that "such a record really belonged to the Liberal party." The right hon. gentleman next addressed himself to a powerful defence of Le Caron; producing enthusiastic cheers from the Ministerialists, and much anger and resentment among the members of the Opposition. Mr Asquith then raised a number of other issues, and did his best to make the House forget the points just laid before it, and which had so strongly aroused its interest. The debate was continued by Mr Charles Hall, and when he had finished speaking, at a quarter-past eight o'clock, the Speaker left the chair for the usual half-hour recess, Mr Wallace being "in possession of the House" for the next speech. But as soon as the Speaker returned, Mr Halley Stewart moved that the House be counted. There were, of course, but few members in attendance at the time, and the Speaker proceeded to count after the customary two minutes' interval. He counted up to thirty-four, then paused to see if a few stray stragglers would not come in to make up a quorum, but they did not come, so the Speaker had to make the announcement that the House was adjourned and all was over. Such an extraordinary collapse in the course of a great debate has not been known for years, and gave rise to a great deal of excited comment in political circles.

LORD SALISBURY AND PIGOTT.

When the debate was resumed on Monday (10th ult.) Mr. Sexton referred to the alliance between the Tories and the Irish party in 1885, "when" he said, "they paid our printing bill and our organisation, and their money went into the same purse with that of Patrick Ford, but with this difference that Patrick Ford asked for no return, whereas the Tories had to get value for their money." As to the Land League book, he solemnly declared that all the books which were "in the procurement" of the Irish party were placed before the Judge, and the list included the books which were brought from Dublin to London. He went through many other points raised in the Judges' report, and finally he declared that there was "grave cause to suspect the Government of being concerned in a plot by subornation of perjury to make a false charge appear to be true." He had in his hand a letter from Lord Salisbury to Pigott, written on the paper of the Foreign Office, and dated from Hatfield House, and bearing a recent date—long after the forgeries and the publication of "Parnellism and Crime"—and, most curiously, it was marked with the word "private." What he asked was the nature of the case that necessitated private communication from the Prime Minister? The country would ask for an answer. Then Mr. Wallace intimated that he could hardly consider the motion as having a serious meaning, or, indeed, any meaning at all. It seemed to him more like what he might call a blast of helpless inaptitude translated into articulate form than a proposition intended for practical purposes. The first Lord of the Treasury began by flinging the report at their heads and somewhat brusquely calling on them to adopt it. It was only possible for them to adopt the report in a physical sense. To adopt it in any rational or judicial sense he declared was utterly impossible. The Special Commission he likened to an infernal machine which went off on the wrong side and damaged only its authors.

Mr Balfour then proceeded to reply with considerable vigour to Mr. Sexton. He challenged that hon. member to read the letter which was said to have been written by Lord Salisbury to Pigott, but Mr. Sexton declined to read it unless the Select Committee for which he asked were granted. Mr Balfour commented sharply on this refusal, and denounced the attempt to insinuate that the Premier had been associated with Pigott in "a vile conspiracy" as one of the most calumnious insinuations ever made in the House; but there was laughter when at one point, in the eagerness of his denunciation, he managed, by a curious slip of the tongue, to speak of the Prime Minister as "Lord Pigott."

When Mr. Balfour had finished, Sir William Harcourt sprang up to continue the debate. He described Mr. Balfour's speech as "violent and vapouring," and his "audacity" as only "equalled by his persistant inaccuracy." He declined to accept the Chief Secretary's denials and explanations, for if the denials of the Irish members were to be refused credence when the gravest charges were hurled against them, it was only fair to say that the denials of the Government were "of little worth."

The division was taken at ten minutes to one o'clock, when Mr. Gladstone's amendment was rejected by a majority of 71, the figures being 268 for and 339 against. Further debate on the original motion was then adjourned.

LORD RANDOLPH TURNS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

Lord Randolph Churchill stole a march on Mr. De Lisle, in the Commons on Tuesday, 11 ult., and managed to have the first word in the resumed debate on Mr. Smith's motion anent the Parnell Commission report. For three-quarters of an hour he lectured the Government on its general iniquity and stupidity, drawing cheers of delighted surprise and exultation from the Opposition, but never a single solitary murmur of assent from his own side. The noble Lord struck the keynote of his whole speech in his opening sentence. He declared that he had watched the proceedings against the Parnellites with sorrow and apprehension, from their inception in 1888 down to the present day, and that sorrow and apprehension had grown deeper and stronger as the proceedings had developed. From beginning to end they had been "thoroughly and hopelessly tainted and vitiated by their utterly unconstitutional character." He charged the Government with having "set aside the ordinary law of the land," with having denied to the respondents the safeguard of a jury even when those respondents were being tried on a criminal charge, and with having inflicted on the respondents "a heavy pecuniary fine." All these proceedings were "utterly unconstitutional." Then he charged the Government with having passed the act appointing the Commission "by the ruthless use of the closure," and he taunted them with their opposition to the closure," when it was first proposed and with the vigorous way in which they had applied that engine when it would serve their own purposes ever since. The "inconsistency" of the Conservative party on this point made it wholly impossible for any member of the party to charge Lord Randolph himself with inconsistency over again. Next he attacked the Government for the "arbitrary and tyrannical nature" of these proceedings against political opponents—such proceedings as Parliament had "over and overa gain struggled against and resisted." There was much cheering from the Irish party when he went on—"What is the result of this upheaval of the British Constitution? What has been the one result? Piggot! What has been the result of this mountainous parturition? A thing, a reptile, a monster—Pigott! What has been the result of this deliverance? With all your skill and all your Parliamentary instruments—a ghastly, bloody, rotton foetus—Pigott! Pigott! Pigott! By adopting the report the House would hold certain members of the Irish party to have been convicted of misdemeanours, but the *Times* would be allowed to go uncondemned, notwithstanding that the *Times* had been found guilty of "an atrocious libel" and "a slander unexampled and without foundation," which there was not a word in the Judges' report to condemn. He implored the Houses even at the eleventh hour to try to force the Government to abandon their motion.

Mr. Chamberlain followed, and spoke for just over an over. He thought that Lord Randolph Churchill's speech would have been made with greater propriety on the second reading of the bill appointing the Commission, and he pointed out that the Commission was appointed not because the Governmen twished, but because the Irish party persisted in demanding an inquiry, and the only point of difference that arose was as to the nature of the tribunal by which the inquiry should be conducted. After several other members had spoken, Mr. Goschen spent some time in a vivacious speech. He made a vigorous attack upon Sir William Harcourt, and soon produced a whirlwind of excitement by his sarcastic comments. At length Mr. W. H. Smith moves the closure amid much laughter. The motion was at once agreed to, and the House divided. When it was found that the amendment had been rejected by 321 to 259 there was great cheering on the Ministerial side of the House, and some counter-cheering. The Government resolution was then agreed to without another division, and this long business was at an end.

FORESTRY IN INDIA AND THE COLONIES

At the Whitehall Rooms, Hotel Metropole, a paper on "Forestry in the Colonies and India" was read on March 11 by Dr. W. Schlich before the members of the Royal Colonial Institute. It appeared from tabulated statements of figures that about twelve millions are paid every year for timber by the British Empire, and that while the United Kingdom alone required annually timber to the value of £15,000,000, its dependencies can furnish no more than might be valued at one-fifth of that amount. More than one attempt to develop symtematic forest management has come to naught owing to the short-sightedness of the policy adopted. The United Kingdom had, said Dr. Schlich, an area of waste land amounting to over 26,000,000 acres, one-fourth of which would be sufficient to produce all the ordinary timber now imported into the country. It was urged that these lands were wanted for other purposes, but this argument would by no means hold good in the case of most of our colonies; and yet several of them, although possessing enormous areas available for forestry, were already importing timber on a considerable scale, and it could not be doubted that, unless measures were speedily taken, the imports into the Empire would increase as time went on. Then they had also to consider the question whether foreign countries would be able to continue to supply our needs. Some of the colonies had endeavoured to grapple with the question, but in many little or nothing had been done. In spite of the constitutional aversion of Englishmen to State interference in anything like an industry, he considered it essential that energetic steps should be taken to prevent the serious consequences that would arise from a failure of the wood supply of the Empire. Nominal interference only would be disastrous. The forests must be treated in a systematic manner, and the State should either set aside certain areas for forest purposes or by legislation take upon itself the management of communal and even private woodland. Dealing with India, the lecturer said that for 700 years a gradual destruction of the forests of that country had been going on, and had become fiercer under the British rule, by reason of the extension of cultivated and pasture land and of the laying down of railways. After a time difficulty was experienced in meeting demands for timber, and in the early part of the century a timber agency was estalished on the West coast, while, in 1873, a teak plantation on a large scale was made at Nilambur. Through the energy of a few officials the matter was kept before the public, and in 1882 the Forest Department of Madras was entirely reorganised. Several Acts were passed to provide for the management of the forests under the protection of the State, and a competent staff of officers was provided, to be reinforced from time to time by those educated at Cooper's Hill College. Under the charge of the department were some 55,000,000 acres of forest lands, and the figures relating to the cost of the work done were very satisfactory. Dr. Schlich then placed before his hearers an exhaustive account of the action of the Australian colonies with regard to the regulation of wooded lands by the State, contending that in no case had sufficient steps been taken to ensure a lasting and continuous supply of timber. He did not overlook the difficulties of the several Governments, but said that they ought not to shrink from the duty, even though it might be contrary to the wishes and interests of individuals A discussion followed, and thanks were accorded to Dr. Schlich, on the motion of Viscount Bury, who occupied the chair.

OBITUARY.

Colonel John Edward Wetherall, late Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, died at Clevedon last week at the age of fifty-one. He served during the Indian Mutiny, and received the medal.

Admiral Maitland Dougall died at his residence at Scotscraig, on the south bank of the river Tay, on Friday afternoon, the 7th inst., in his seventy-first year. Admiral Dougall was the second son of James Maitland Heriot of Ramornie. He was educated at Edinburgh Academy, entered the navy in 1832, was at the taking of Kurrachee in 1839, and in the same year was promoted to the rank of lieutenant while serving on board the Wellesley. In 1840 he took an active part in the operations in China. In the attack upon Amoy he was seriously injured. On his return to England in 1843 he procured a commander's commission. His last naval appointment was to the command of the Electra, which was engaged on the North American and West Indian station. While in command of the Electra his health gave way, and he was invalided home. In 1853 he married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and heiress of William Stark Dougall of Scotscraig, whose name he assumed. During his residence at Scotscraig Admiral Dougall took great interest in local and country matters; he was deputy lieutenant of Fife and chairman of several boards. He was a keen golfer, and on many occasions was medallist of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews. Once, while he was engaged in a medal competition, a vessel was wrecked in St. Andrews Bay, and he captained the lifeboat, saved the crew of the vessel, and the same afternoon carried off the club medal. He leaves a widow, three sons, and one daughter. The eldest son is married, and commands a gunboat on the China station.

Major-General William Stafford Bailey, late of the Madras Staff Corps, died last week at Bath at the age of fifty-three. He entered the Indian Army in 1854, served throughout the Mutiny, and was present with Havelock's force at several battles. At Lucknow he was severely wounded. He retired in 1886 with the rank of major-general.

Major-General Alexander MacKenzie, C.B., died last week at Avoch. He entered the army fifty years ago, and served with his regiment, the 78th Highlanders, in the Persian war in 1857. He also served with Havelock's column during the Indian Mutiny, in the course of which he was severely wounded. He was created C. B. in 1869, and was made a Major-General in 1878.

We have to record the death on the 9th inst. at East Lodge, Brighton, of Major-General Henry White Hitchins, Retired Royal Engineers. He was the son of the late General B. Hitchins, formerly Adjutant-General of the Madras Army. He joined the service in 1841, served in the China Expeditionary Force, 1841-46.

The death is announced at his residence, New Brighton, of Major-General John Brownrigg Bellasis, eldest son of the late Mr. George Hutchins Bellasis, formerly of the 19th Light Dragoons, and of Holly Hill, Windermere, and grandson of the late General John Bellasis, some time Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Bombay. Major General Bellasis, who was 83 years of age, had a long and distinguished career in India, where his proficiency in surveying operations and in the various Eastern languages brought him into prominence, especially in the revenue survey of the Deccan, for which work he was one of the six officers selected by the Governor of Bombay. He also acted as president of the Examination Committee in Oriental languages at Bombay. As Major, he commanded the 9th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry through the second Punjaub war, at the sieges and capture of Mooltan (medal and clasp), and during the Mutiny at Hyderabad and Scinde.

Lord Cross has been paying a visit to Oxford, not for the purpose of enlightening any of the numerous political clubs which exist in the town and the University on the topics of the day, but to investigate the conditions under which the Indian Civil Service probationers are received and taught at Oxford. I have reason to believe that he was highly gratified with what he saw, and that he has come to the conclusion that any alterations in the Civil Service regulations should have for one of their objects further encouragement to students to spend two or three years at the University. The main object of the new rules will be to make the examination a test of real mental ability and careful training, and not as at present of successful examining, and Lord Cross is firmly convinced that no better training ground can be found than the Universities which have taken up the work so heartily.

A peculiarity about Stanley's book is that it will contain the only narrative of the expedition. Stanley, with shrewd appreciation of the value of his manuscript, bound all the members of his expedition by a promise not to write or make public any facts about their adventures. And with the loyalty which Stanley has always bred among those who follow his banner, this pledge has been faithfully observed. Thus Mr. Herbert Ward, who followed the great explorer on his route, is scrupulously careful not to say anything in his lectures or articles that would infringe on the story of the expedition, confining himself to geographical and historical features that are already known. Some outsiders and camp-followers have not been so honorable, as a consequence of which the public has been regaled with a number of sensational narratives, none of which can be depended upon, and which rather annoy Stanley and his publishers, although it is expected that when the real narrative appears these haphazard and trifling recitals will be forgotten.

A LADY'S WARNING TO THE CZAR.

A despatch was recently published from St. Petersburg announcing that the Czar had received a letter of warning from a woman named Tchebrikova, and that a copy of this letter had been left with each of the Ministers. The event has caused considerable sensation in Russia, as its author is a lady who enjoyed a high reputation in literary circles. Mdme. Tchebrikova is about fifty years old, and for the last twenty years has been known for her writings on women's questions and on educational subjects. Many of her essays were published in the *Annals of the Nation* and the *Dielo* reviews, which, however, have been suppressed by the Government. The brilliant position Mdme. Tchebrikova occupied is now sacrificed by this one letter. Her action is all the more remarkable as Mdme. Tchebrikova had no relations with the Russian revolutionary party; she wrote spontaneously, and her letter was not due to any suggestions from the Nihilists. Mdme. Tchebrikova went to Paris, there composed her epistle, and then boldly took it herself back to Russia, caused it to be delivered, and awaited the consequences. Mdme. Tchebrikova has, of course, been arrested; and it is this display of self-sacrifice and of civic courage which is likely to cause as much effect as what the letter itself contains. The document will, therefore, in its way, become historical. The letter is a very long one, but the following extracts will give an idea of the nature of its language and the tone in which it is couched:—

THE POSITION OF THE CZAR.

After declaring that the Russians have lost the right of free speech, which she describes as a primordial necessity, she continues: The Russian Emperors are obliged to see and to hear only what their functionaries, the Tchinovniki, allow them to see. The latter form a thick wall between the Czar and the Russian Zemstro—that is, the millions of inhabitants who are not in the employ of the Government. The terrible death of Alexander II. has thrown a lugubrious shadow on your accession to the throne. You were told that his death was the result of the ideas in favour of freedom which had been developed in consequence of the reforms introduced during the previous reign, and you were inspired to take measures by which it was desired to make Russia go back to the sombre epoch of Nicholas I. They frighten you by agitating the spectre of revolution; of a revolution which would suppress Monarchy, yet this at the present, and in such a country as yours is a pure illusion. After the catastrophe of March 1 the regicides themselves did not hope to see the convocation of a Constituent Assembly. The enemies of the Czar have been executed; everyone obeys blindly the will of the Monarch. Then by what fatal misunderstanding does the Government suppress all traces of those reforms, projected during the best years of Alexander II.'s reign? It was not the reforms enacted during the previous reign that brought our terrorist into existence; no, it was the lack of such reforms, it was their insufficiency.

HOW DO THE PEOPLE LIVE.

Protesting against a recent act of the Government, she asks:—Do you imagine that because you are an anointed Sovereign you are a divinity, possessing knowledge of all things? If you could, Sire, like the Sovereign in the fable, pass invisibly over the towns and villages, so as to know what life the Russian people live, you would see its misery; you would see how the governors bring up your soldiers to shoot down the peasants and the workmen. You would see that order, maintained by thousands of soldiers, by legions of functionaries, by an army of spies, that order in the name of which every word of protestation is suppressed, that this order is not order at all, but a state of administrative anarchy.

A DARK PROPHECY.

The experience of the past reign and your own experience must have demonstrated to your Majesty that the policy of persecution does not attain its object. The day will come when the persecution of the right of thought will seem as the memory of a bad dream; but I fear that the advent of such a day will be accompanied with flames and floods of blood. The whole of your system pushes those who are dissatisfied into the camp of the revolutionists, even those who feel a strong and natural repulsion for all ideas of blood or violence. For one imprudent word, for a revolutionary print often taken out of mere curiosity, a young man, a mere child, is declared to be a political criminal. We have political criminals who are only fourteen years old who are consigned to cellular confinement. The Government that rules 100,000,000 people trembles before children. In our country people are sent for twelve years to Eastern Siberia for offences which in Austria would be punished by two weeks' simple imprisonment. The youth of the country thus trampled upon become red revolutionists.

REPRESSION AND REVOLUTION.

The political prisoners are the victims of arbitrary conduct which at times assumes an absolutely savage character. Every prison gaoler, every *etape* officer, may, without danger to himself, rob, strike, martyrise the unfortunate prisoners, the poor women and children. All their complaints are useless. The victims protest by voluntary starvation, or by some act of violence which is often an act of folly. All these measures of terrorism, which commence with exile under administrative order and end by the gibbet, do not effect the object for which they are intended. The number of political criminals will increase every day. The imagination of the young people will become accustomed to the idea of exile, to the executions; their number will go on increasing. Where the victims of autocracy die by the thousand, where people are flogged to death with impunity, an ardent feeling of commiseration will always bring into existence those who are willing to seek revenge. The policy of Nicholas I. cost Russia a heavy price. Your Majesty's reforms make Russia go backwards towards this lugubrious epoch. The lessons taught by the Crimean campaign compelled your father to alter the policy of Nicholas I. Is an equally cruel lesson necessary to lay bare the rottenness of a similar state of affairs?

A SOLEMN WARNING.

Your salvation depends on your return to the reforms commenced by your father. Freedom of speech, inviolability of the person, the freedom of meeting, publicity given to all trials, education widely accessible to all, the suppression of arbitrary administrations and the convocation of the Zeniskisobor, or national Parliament—in this is salvation. One word from you, and we shall have in Russia a pacific revolution which will constitute a luminous page of history. Should you, however, desire to leave in the history of your country a sinister blot, you will not hear the malediction of posterity, but your children will hear it, and what a horrible legacy you will have left them.

THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE.

A large meeting of this Institute was held on Monday, March 10th, at the House of the Society of Arts, Sir George Stokes, Bart., M.P., President, in the chair, when Sir M. Monier Williams, K.C.I.E., read a paper on the Brahmanical and Zoroastrian forms of Monism, Pantheism and Dualism. The paper dealt with some of the difficult and subtle metaphysical speculations of Hindu and Parsi philosophers as to the nature and origin of the Universe. The author pointed out that the Unity theory of Monism was current in India many centuries before it was even heard of in Europe, and that there this idea is found to be compatible not only with dualistic, but with the grossest polytheistic doctrines and practices. He then said that the student of Indian philosophical thought, who has been brought into actual contact with the religious life and usages of the inhabitants of India in their own country, will observe in every village illustrations of the remarkable fact that the Monism and Pantheism of the Vedanta are compatible with all varieties of religious belief—now with Theism—now with Deism—now with Dualism—now with Triadism—that is, with the worship of the Indian Triad (wrongly called the Indian Trinity), Brama, Vishnu, and Siva—and now with all the grosser polytheism, polydemonism, and fetishism associated with these three chief deities of the Hindu Pantheon. After referring to the two opposing principles of good and evil, represented by Ormazd and Ahriman, of the Zoroastrian system, Sir Monier Williams pointed out that the Bible account of the origin, nature, and destiny of Satan and his angels differed *toto cœlo*, from the Zoroastrian description of Ahriman and his host, and that the various monistic, pantheistic, and dualistic theories, briefly indicated in the paper, were utterly at variance with the Christian doctrine of a Personal, Eternal, and Infinite Being existing and working outside man and outside the material universe which he has Himself created, and controlling both, and in the case of human beings working not only outside man but in and through him. The lecture, which dealt with a subject of great importance in its bearing on Missionary work in India, was followed by a long and interesting discussion, in which, among others, two Hindu visitors took part.

TO THE DEAF.

A Person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court

STATE SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

THE CONFERENCE.

The preparations for the Conference on Labour Questions were when the mail left far advanced. It was expected that the Conference will have only five or six plenary sittings, and would finish its work before Easter. After the inaugural speech one committee will be appointed for each section of the programme. As soon as a committee has finished its deliberations a plenary sitting will record its decision. The decisions will be communicated to the various States taking part in the Conference. Germany will treat them as valuable material for the Labour Protection Bills to be laid before the Reichstag. The new Minister of Commerce, M. von Berlepsch, will preside. The *Times* correspondent telegraphs:—I hear that the Emperor, so far, is delighted with the readiness with which the various Governments especially that of France, have responded to his invitation to the Labour Conference, and nothing will be left undone to impress all the delegates with the graciousness of his Majesty and his sense of the compliment implied by their presence in his capital.

Questioned by a representative of the *Kreuzzeitung*, one of the new Socialist members of the Reichstag has admitted that his party would not oppose any bills framed on the basis of the Imperial edicts for ameliorating the lot of German workmen. The party regretted that the question of a maximum working day had been omitted; the Socialists would probably themselves introduce an amendment on this point. Interrogated further as to whether they would now drop their anti Monarchical agitation the Socialist deputy has frankly admitted that this subject had been recently debated, both verbally and by letter, by the whole party. While one section would always remain on principle opposed to all existing government as being hostile to themselves, another not inconsiderable section was of opinion that the intrinsic point was to carry out honestly certain comprehensive reforms, and any Government that undertook this task, no matter what it was, ought to be, and would be supported by Social Democrats.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued in England containing correspondence between the German and British Governments regarding the proposed Labour Conference. Prince Bismarck, writing on Feb. 8, to inform Lord Salisbury of the German Emperor's proposal, says:—"The competitions of nations in the trade of the world, and the community of interests proceeding therefrom, make it impossible to create successful institutions for the benfit of working men of one country, without curtailing that country's power of competing with other countries. Such institutions can only be established on a basis adopted in common in all countries concerned." Sir James Fergusson (in the absence of Lord Salisbury) replied, on Feb. 22, that her Majesty's Government would gladly take part such in Conference, but, with reference to certain words in Prince Bismarck's note, said:—"If the words 'agreements in regard to a limit for the length of the working day' imply a policy of direct legislative restrictions upon the liberty of adult male workmen to work as long as they please, it is right to say that the principles of legislation accepted in this country would preclude her Majesty's Government from making such a proposal to Parliament. If, however, they only suggest provisions for facilitating the conclusion of free agreements upon this matter between the employer and employed, her Majesty's Government have no exception to take to its inclusion among the subjects on which the Conference will deliberate." Count Hatzfeldt, on Feb. 27, submitted to Lord Salisbury a further note enclosing the text of the programme of the Conference. To this Lord Salisbury replied, on March 6, finally accepting the invitation, and promising to make known to the Ambassador the names of the gentlemen to represent Great Britain at the Conference.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Right Hon. Sir J. Gorst, M. P., Under-Secretary of State for India; Mr. C. S. Scott, C.B., her Majesty's Minister at Berne; Sir W. Houldsworth, M.P., and Mr. D. Dale as British plenipotentiaries at the Labour Conference of Berlin. They will be assisted by the following delegates:—Mr. T. Burt, M.P.; Mr. T. Birtwistle, Secretary to the Weavers' Association; Mr. F. H. Whymper, Inspector of Factories; and Mr. J. Burnett, Labour Correspondent of the Board of Trade.

Sir Edward Malet was to watch the discussion from a diplomatic point of view, and Sir John Gorst, the Under-Secretary for India, to deal with the legal aspects of the question. Mr. Charles Scott, Minister at Berne, has often acted as Charge d'Affaires in Berlin during the temporary absence of the Ambassador there. Sir William Houldsworth's intimate knowledge of the cotton-spinning trade of Lancashire enables him to speak with authority on textile industries, while in Darlington and the north of England the name of Mr. David Dale—a member of the great Quaker firm of Pease and Co.—is as familiar to miners and ironworkers as it is to coalownes and the proprietors of blast-furnaces, and has always been associated with the settlement of disputes by arbitration. Mr. Burt, M. P., was in his day a working miner in Northumberland; Mr. Birtwistle is a well-known trades-unionist leader; and Mr. Whymper is a superintending inspector of the Factory Department of the Home Office. Mr. John Burnett's career has been varied and interesting. Trained as an engineer, he first attracted attention as the leader of the nine hours movement in Newcastle-on-Tyne. He afterwards turned journalist, but relinquished that work to become secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Mr. Mundella appointed him head of the [illegible] Department of the Board of Trade a few years [illegible] and Mr. Burnett's reports have already [illegible] standard works of reference.

MOVEMENTS [illegible], &c.

The Euphrates, Ca[illegible] has taken the place [illegible] on March 9 with troops [illegible] India.

The passengers [illegible] Lieut. Davey, R.E., Lieut. Haycock [illegible] Corps, 91 men Southern Division [illegible] and various drafts Royal Engineers [illegible] consist of Capts. Spencer and [illegible] Irish Rifles, Lieut. Leslie, Suffolk [illegible] Dorsetshire Regt, and 82 men 2nd [illegible]

To Bombay the [illegible] of the 18th Hussars, [illegible] Yorkshire Regt., Royal Eng., 2nd Yorkshire [illegible] 2nd King's Own Borderers, [illegible] Regt. making a total of 69 officers, [illegible] men, 51 women, and 58 children.

The officers [illegible] to India were, Majors Ryan and Potts, Capts. Kerrick, Wright, James, and Tyrwhitt, and Lieut. Thornhill, R.A.; Lieuts. Ward, Morice, Bullock, Clayton, Fraser, Winsloe, Watson, Smyth, Tees, Hare, Greer, Swinton, Fuller, Shelley, Watling, and Riach, R.E.; Capt Gallenga, Dublin Fusiliers; Capt. Mills, Yorkshire Regt.; Lieut. Bannerman, 2nd Gloucester; Lieut. Cashel, Yorkshire Light Infy.; Lieuts. Marshall and Green, 2nd Derby; Lieut. Lush, West Yorkshire; the Rev. R. St. John; Lieut. Campbell, R.H.A.; Major Clowes, 8th Hussars; Lieut. Finniss, 2nd Manchester; Lieuts. Kemp and Close, R.E.; Lieut. Boddam, West India Regt.; Lieut Scudamore, Scots Fusiliers; Major Thurlow, 2nd Somerset; Major Hughes, 2nd Border; Lieut Doughty, Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut. Vaughan, 2nd Manchester; Lieut. Brownlow, 1st Leinster; Lieut. Parry, 2nd Wilts; Lieut. Harrison, 1st Border; Lieut. Cassels, 1st Worcester; Surgeons Smith, Vickers, and Vaughan, Indian Medical Service; Major Townley, 1st Suffolk; Captain Stanton, R. A. Lieut. Cooper, 1st Leicester; Lieut Blunt, 1st Leinster; Lieut- Smyth, 21st Hussars; Captain Cuthbertson and Lieut Rouce, R. H. A.; Lieuts. Burton and Marwell, Lancashire Fusiliers; and Brigade-Surgeon Ferguson, Surgeon-Major Donovan; and Surgeons Robinson, Clement, Fogarty, and Swabey, Medical Staff.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO AIX-LES-BAINS.

The villa taken for the Queen at Axl-les-Bains was formerly known as the Villa Mottet. It is situated in the middle of the little town, and surrounded by gardens and lawns. This year the Villa Mottet has been considerably enlarged and christened Villa Victoria, or, to be accurate, Les Villas Victoria. They are twin villas, linked together by a terrace and the outbuildings of the Grand Hotel Bernascon et de l'Europe. The villa is two stories high, and 860ft. above the sea. The Queen's private apartments are on the second floor. From her bedroom window her Majesty can enjoy one of the finest views that can be imagined. Away to her right is the Lac de Bourget. On her left are the Colines de Tresserae, the Queen's favourite excursion, and the most lovely walk about Aix. It was on the slope of the Tresserae hill that the Queen had purchased a large piece of land—nearly the entire hill—in order to build; and although this has not been done, the place is still pointed out to strangers as "La propriete de la reine." Still farther to the left are the Alpes Dauphinoises, with their white peaks glittering under the rays of a glorious sun, while in front of the Villa the Cat's-back Mountain rises 1,600ft. The French Government has given orders that, in preparation for her Majesty's arrival the station shall be decked with English and French flags, and that a detachment of gendarmes and infantry shall be sent from Chambery with a military band to play "God Save the Queen."

THE EMPEROR AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

In regard to the question of the "Chancellor crisis," the Munich *Neueste Nachrichten* publishes a despatch from Berlin, in which it is stated that Prince Bismarck may shortly find it difficult to fulfil his functions as Chancellor if the Emperor is as determined as there is every reason to believe he is to put in execution his schemes of social reform. The Chancellor, as the responsible Minister, must sign all the projects of law, political, economical, and social, which will be presented to the Reichstag on this point. According to the writer, the views of the Chancellor are far from coinciding with those of the Emperor, and, therefore, a renewal of the "Chancellor crisis" is possible.

A telegram from Berlin to the *Daily Chronicle*, dated last Friday night, says:—Prince Bismarck has again declared that he deems it his duty not to resign his offices, but to remain at the side of his imperial master till the present difficult tasks are completed. The Chancellor crisis has, therefore, been settled for weeks past. The revived rumours have caused great displeasure, and are regarded as Bourse manœuvres on the part of the "bears." It is, therefore, possible that the Public Prosecutor will be instructed to trace them to their source, for they influenced the Bourse in a manner very disastrous to people of small means. The Government deems it very important to restrict wild speculation on 'Change as much as possible, but it is uncertain whether the restriction can best be brought about by Act of Parliament or by being left to the superintending committees of the Bourses.

The *Norddeutsche* (March 11), alluding to rumours among the Prussian Deputies that Prince Bismarck assumed an attitude of dissent towards the social reform policy, declares all such rumours to be absolutely void of all foundation, for the reason that the State Council merely furnishes material for the proposals of the Minister.

A correspondent telegraphs:—The bestowal of the Black Eagle on Herr von Botticher is widely commented on in the Press to-day. The Imperial Patent gives as the official reason for the honour his successful labours in recent social legislation, especially in the matter of workmen's insurance. I hear from a good source that Herr von Botticher has greatly contributed to the smoothing away of the differences of opinion between the Emperor and the Chancellor.

It is a noteworthy sign of the times, writes the correspondent of the leading journal, that on the eve almost of the Labour Conference the Emperor has conferred the Black Eagle, the highest decoration at his disposal, on Herr von Botticher, Vice-President of the Prussian Cabinet and Chief of the Imperial Ministry of the Interior. On March 8 Prince Bismarck had another long conference with the Emperor, and yesterday the Emperor made Herr von Botticher the object of a distinguished act of favour, but whether *propter hoc* (i. e., in consequence of the interview between Kaiser and Reichskanzler) or only *post hoc* is not so clear. In any case the incident is remarkable enough, and is to-night the subject of universal comment, as it has rarely or never happened before in Prussia that an official of Herr von Botticher's rank and age has been made the recipient of an honour than which the Emperor-King can confer nothing more flattering of the same kind on foreign Princes and Sovereigns. When describing the last New Year's receptions of the Emperor, I mentioned that the only persons to whom his Majesty extended his hand were Count Moltke and Herr von Botticher (Prince Bismarck, it was true was still in the country), and in explanation of his exceptional act of Imperial favour, as far as the Vice-President of the Ministry was concerned, I alluded to his conspicuous and successful services in the cause of economic reform, especially in the matter of the old age and accident assurance laws. It is well known that Herr von Botticher's head and hand have been the main instruments employed in working out the programme of social and economic reform shadowed forth in 1881 by the old Emperor, and his Majesty would seem to have had this fact in view when he selected the anniversary of the death of his revered grandfather as Herr von Botticher's special day of honour.

The Emperor is reported to have consoled those who expressed regret at the result of the elections with the remark that a "bad Reichstag does not delay the course of history, and that the one thing needful is to recognise and follow with energy the new paths which it is taking." The *Norddeutsche* confirms the belief that a new Anti-Socialist Bill would not be laid before the Reichstag, and states that Bills for the restriction of the work of women and children similar to the English Factory Acts, for the formation of workmen's committees, and the reform of the regulations relating to the position of journeymen, apprentices, and factory operatives are to be introduced.

The Emperor, says a correspondent, continues to regard the result of the elections with great composure, and remarked, a day or two ago, "All things go in a circle, and one day the result will be different." The *Kreuz Zeitung* reports an interview with one of the new Social Democratic members, according to whom the Social Democrats will vote for the Imperial Reform Bills, and propose amendments. The admission that a not inconsiderable number of the Social Democrats will abandon their anti-Monarchic agitation is noteworthy, for it confirms the opinion that thathas been one of the Emperor's chief objects throughout.

THE TREATMENT OF DYSPEPSIA.

The other day a dyspeptic physician went into a chemist's shop and ordered some carbonate of soda. The chemist did not know who he was. Said the chemist, "This will relieve you, but will not cure," "Quite right," said the physician. "I take it for dyspepsia, produced by not having sufficient exercise." The chemist replied, "If you were to put yourself under treatment, you would be cured in a month." Doubtless this was a hook thrown out to catch trade. To assert that drugs will compensate for unhealthy modes of living is as absurd as incantations and witchcraft. Doubtless most cases of dyspepsia could be cured if the individual lived properly. Town life is an unnatural life. The modes of living are unnatural. The hours of confinement, close work, and sunless rooms are unnatural too. If mankind would enjoy good health, there must be a free supply of pure, fresh air, plenty of out-of-door exercise, good food and freedom from carking care. It is not work which kills men so much as worry. Worry steals the sleep away, but work brings perfect rest, as the great poet says, "seals up the boys eyes and steeps his senses in forgetfulness." Work quickly causes food to be taken up from the stomach and passed on by the blood to the tissues to nourish them at once. It hastens the removal from the system of the products of wasting and decay; it hurries from the body the ashes of life. With work the lungs and the skin and the kidneys are kept clear, but not so with overwork. Overwork means a jaded, fallen man, with the prospect of a bankrupt system.

A man consulted the great Abercromby for dyspepsia and depression of spirits. "Go over to see that clever clown Grimaldi; you will have a hearty laugh. It will liven you up, and you will be all right after the rest and change." "Alas!" retorted the patient, "I am Grimaldi." So we find that change is an indispensable requisite of healthy, daily life.

"Give me alms," said a beggar in the street to a passer-by. "What for?" "I am hungry," said the beggar. "Lord! I envy you," answered the other, and passed on. So we find the sufferings, loss of appetite, and dyspepsia in real life are produced by over-feeding on the one hand, and improper and insufficient alimentation on the other. The advice of Abercromby to the dyspeptic duchess is difficult to beat—"Live on sixpence a day and earn it." It is not the denisons of towns, nor the affluent who enjoy the best health (for what is dyspepsia but an indication of broken health?) so much as they who seem to realize an answer to the prayer, "Give me neither poverty nor riches, but feed me with food convenient for me."

Science, with her mystic fingers, ever reaching out in all directions, has discovered a means whereby the potent digestive powers of other animals can be turned to the use of man. Pepsin, a digestive ferment, obtained from the calf, sheep, or pig, &c., is now manufactured in such a state of purity, that two or three grains of it are sufficient to digest a whole meal. So when the stomach, from one cause or another, is incapacitated for its normal work, we call to our aid the digestive power of our old friend the pig. Pepsin Tabloids contain each a grain of this potent principle; they are agreeable to take, reliable in action, and satisfactory in every way. From one to three of these may be taken after a meal. As the chemist abovementioned said, soda will relieve a sour stomach, but for downright indigestion, with its accompanying complement of grievous symptoms, Pepsin is a food aid of the greatest value.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened, by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

"THE BAGPIPES AT LUCKNOW."

The following further letters on this subject appeared in the *Times* yesterday:—

Sir,—Having accidently seen in to-day's *Manchester Guardian* an account of the controversy which is going on in your paper as to the truth of Jessie Brown hearing the pibroch so long before the regiment came to the relief of Lucknow, it struck me that it might be interesting to your readers to know that I believe the story to be perfectly true. Jessie Brown was a domestic servant of my mother's about the year 1853, and lived with us for a few years (but as I was quite a baby I do not remember her.) I have heard my mother tell the story scores of times, and were she alive she could give a minute account of dates, &c. Jessie always had a penchant for soldiers, and when she left our service she returned to her native town, Glasgow, and married, I believe, one of the 78th Highlanders, who were immediately ordered out to India, and she, being an excellent laundress, was permitted to accompany her husband, and she became servant to some of the officers' wives, and was in Lucknow at the time General Havelock relieved town. I can quite understand her hearing the bagpipes so long before they arrived, as I have heard my mother say Jessie's aural powers were most extraordinary. She could hear my father's footsteps in the street several minutes before he arrived at the door, and she was always correct. I believe her husband was killed, and she was sent home. Immediately on her arrival in England she paid a visit to her former mistress (my mother), and related the whole thrilling story. She returned to Glasgow, and, if I remember right, died there.—I am, &c.,

Marie F. B. Cutter.

The Heath, Knutsford, Cheshire, March 11.

Sir,—I can assure your correspondent "G. H. L." that the pipers of my old regiment, the 78th Highlanders, did have their bagpipes with them on their entry into Lucknow on September 25, 1857. Although I was present on that memorable day, I cannot recall whether they played or not. We never heard of any Scotch girl till our return to England in 1859, and we always considered her a myth.—I am, &c.,

Cuidich'n Righ.

Sir,—A friend of mine has drawn my attention to a letter in your paper, dated March 7, 1890, signed "G. H. L."

As I commanded an outpost from the 30th of June till the 22nd of November, 1857 (the day the garrison vacated the Residency position), all I can say is I did not hear any bagpipes as the 78th Highlanders rushed in. Most assuredly there was no triumphal entry into Lucknow. I consider the forcing of miles of streets, passing loop-holed walls, and the rush up to the gate of those gallant 2,600 soldiers was indeed a forlorn hope, and under such circumstances it can hardly be supposed that bagpipes were playing. Those who have been in a forlorn hope can say if they ever heard of such playing when men are pelted by an incessant hail of bullets. There has been allusion to "flowing tartans," &c.; but those who saw the 78th rush into Lucknow know what a state their clothes and boots were in (all torn and worn), and I did not see any tartan-clad men. The Highlanders then wore "khakee," I believe. However, those who came in shoulder-to-shoulder with the 78th can tell if they heard or saw bagpipes. I feel almost certain that the garrison did not. The thrilling events of that most memorable advance to the first relief of Lucknow are dear to all the defenders to whom those noble 2,600 came when hope had almost vanished. "*Ora Accorri, Accorri, Morte* had been uttered often, no doubt, by many of the besieged. Can we ever forget, can we ever cease to thank God that we were saved? But, alas, one third of the 2,600 fell when boldly rushing on to our assistance. The idea of the Scotch girl is attractive; but did such actually happen? I have the entire events of the siege (as far as I have been able to collect) now in manuscript, and should like to be at once corrected if I am wrong in what I state. I really cannot believe that bagpipes were played close up to the gate so as to have been heard during the tremendous cannonade and musketry fire. Over that gate might have been written "*Per me si va nella citta dolente*," such were the sad trials of the garrison.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
R. P. ANDERSON, Major-General, late commanding "Anderson's Post" at Lucknow.
Lucknow Residency, Harold-road, Upper Norwood.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, March 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F St Smith, B
Mr G G Hiley, B
Mr J Mcqueen, B
Mr P J Arnand B
Mr H J Marcoolyn, B
Mr W A Williams, B
Maj M R Martin, BSC
Bt-Maj F H R Drummond, BSC
Capt H J Bolton, BSC
Capt H S Massay, BSC
Mr J F Wetherill, MCS
Col T K Guthrie, MSC
Mr T Wray, Bo
Mr F A Spencer, Bo
Col S B Miles, Bo SC
Capt G H W O'Sullivan, Bo R E
Capt C J Fry, Bo SC
Capt J C Francis, Bo SC
Capt R F M Johnstone, Bo SC
Lieut J M Ransom, Bo SC

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr T L L Jenkins, B C S, 6 mos
Mr F Reilly, B, 6 mos
Mr L G Smith, B, 18 mos
Mr D F Martin, B, 1 year
Mr W Crawford, B, 6 mos
Mr J B Chirnside, B, 4 mos
Mr W H Croxier, B, 4 mos
Mr Heenan, B, 6 mos
Lt-Col G T Morris, B S C, 6 mos.
Capt R V Garrett, M S C, 4 mos.
Capt C F Stevens, M S C, 183 days
Capt G B Stevens, M S C, 6 mos
Lieut W E Brett, M S C, 3 mos
Surg E R Da Costa, M, 3 mos
Mr W J Holland, Bo, 7 weeks
Col G C Sartorius, C B, Bo S C, 7 mos
Col C H Coles, Bo S C, till 8-7-90
Lieut J A H Crauford, Bo S C, 6 mos.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G G White, B
Col G W Wellock, B Cav
Col Biddulph, BSC
Maj G E Money, BSC
Maj R C B Lawrence, BSC
Surg-Maj W Conry, B
Mr F Austin, Bo
Maj L T Heath, Bo SC.

The Queen has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces:—Col A L'E H Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps; Col A F Dobbs, Madras Staff Corps; Col E MacD Stevenson, Madras Staff Corps; Lieut Col R M Clerk, Madras Infantry; Surg-Maj G R Daphtary, M D, Bengal Medical Establishment.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officer to the Half-Pay List:—Capt E F Marriott, Bombay Staff Corps.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Government in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Maj W J Vousden, V C, Maj A Fishe.

To be Major—Capt G H More-Molyneux.

Lieutenant to be Captains—W D Gordon (this cancels the promotion of this officer notified in the *London Gazette* of Nov 27, 1888), F Oswald, E F H M'Swiney, D S O, G H J Moore, W E Phillips, H F T Macartney, F H Hancock, G R Brown, L J Howell, J A Brown.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains—R D Burlton, F H Yate, L W C Kerrick, N S Swanston, F C W Rideout.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Major—Capt L L Fenton.

Lieutenants to be Captains—A D Fordyce, J W C Hutchinson, P R Legh, W A Thompson, C I Fry, H F E Hodges, G F Chenevix-Trench, R W Sherard.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel—Lieut Col H E Eliot, Bengal Inf; Lieut-Col F H Thomos, Bengal Inf.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Government of India:—

Col C L Harvey, Wiltshire Regt, to be a District Staff Officer, First Class, Bengal Establishment, vice Col T A Cooke, appointed Assist Adjt-Gen.

Capt G C Kitson, King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be a a District Staff Officer, Second Class, Bengal Establishment, vice Maj B E Spragge, DS, unfit to return to duty in India.

A more disappointing little blue-book than the so-called "Narrative" of last year's naval manœuvres, I do not remember to have met with, writes Mr. Yates. Dry, jejune, and bald, it is difficult to imagine anybody who could possibly be in the slightest degree interested by it. It appears six months behind the fair, to begin with, but I suppose that is because only while Parliament is sitting can Parliamentary papers be made public. If the pamphlet is intended for the information of members, it would certainly have been more to the purpose to reprint the *Times* correspondent's letters. However, it only costs twopence half-penny, and it is certainly not worth more.

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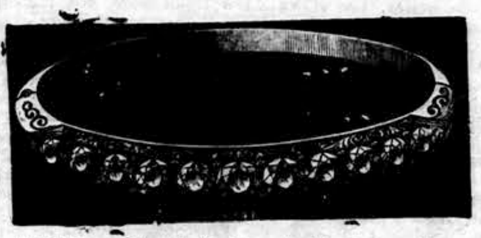

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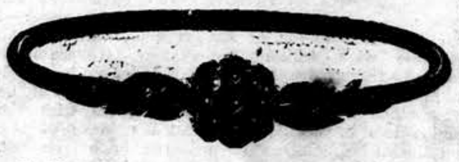

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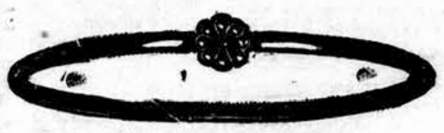

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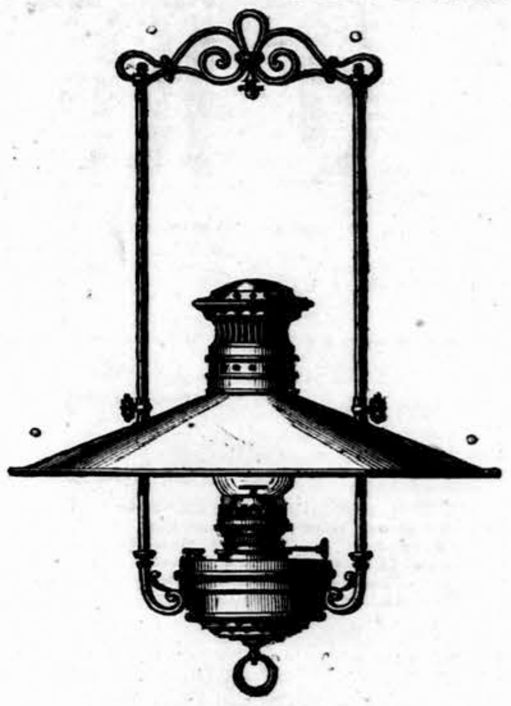

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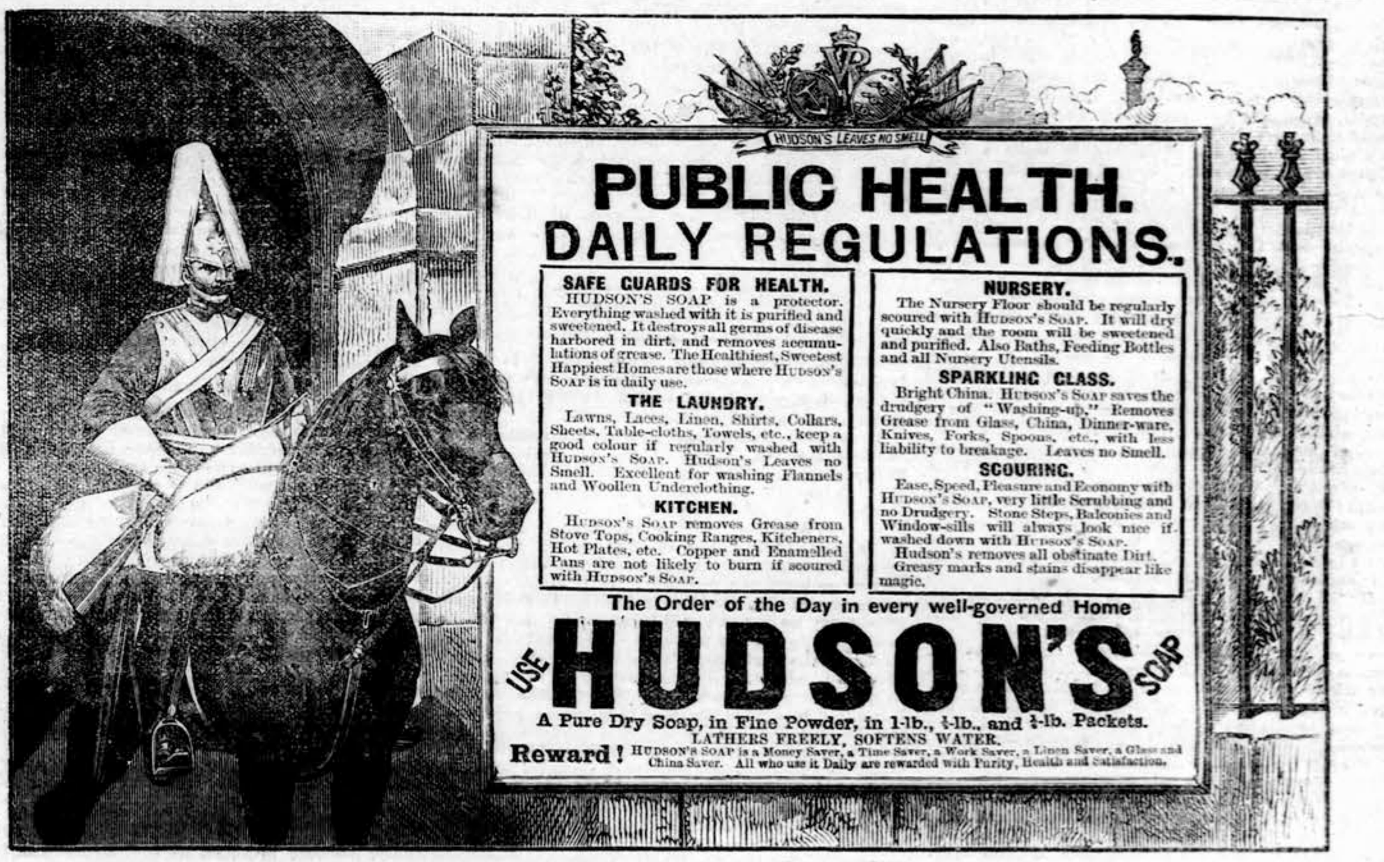

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